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No. 14

CLAY COURT

Big Day at Manchester—Faulkner and Lewis Speak—Farmer Withdraws in Favor of Cloyd—Hours of Oratory.

Manchester, Sept. 29.—One of the biggest court days held here in years occurred yesterday, when all the candidates in the primary of District 5 were present, and there was almost continuous oratory from ten in the morning till five at night.

The most dramatic feature of the day was the set to between H. F. Farmer and Capt. Golden, candidates for Commonwealth's Attorney. Mr. Golden was to speak at ten but agreed to divide his time with other candidates, leaving the afternoon free for the Judgeship race. Messrs. Boyd of London, and Cloyd of Manchester spoke, and then Mr. Farmer of Manchester, made his speech, which was a most violent attack on Capt. Golden. He charged him with almost every imaginable crime, public and private, in bitter and specific terms.

It was about eleven o'clock when Capt. Golden took the floor to reply. The court room was crowded, probably four hundred men being present. He began by defending himself specifically against each charge with great force and effect. He then went on to larger questions—taking up the duties of voters in the race—the responsibilities of citizenship and the need of honesty, fearlessness and a high sense of Christian citizenship in performing the functions of franchise. He talked for two hours and a half, yet kept a great crowd quiet except when applause interrupted him.

The scene when Mr. Golden closed was most dramatic. He had invited all who approved his stand to come up and shake hands with him, and instantly, from all over the room, hundreds of men crowded forward. Golden became the center of a mob, shouting, cheering, some with tears on their cheeks, all enthusiastic and affected to the very soul by the great speech. It was a triumph of oratory of which any man might be proud. It may not have made votes—the question of the campaign had dropped out of sight—but it made friends that will last, and it was a mighty stroke for good government.

During his speech earlier in the day Mr. Cloyd declaring that Clay County was entitled to the Commonwealth's Attorney's place this year, proposed that the voters then present should vote on a question whether he or Farmer should withdraw from the race. Mr. Farmer accepted and at the close of Mr. Golden's speech there was a line up in the yard. Mr. Cloyd won 236 to 206 and Mr. Farmer will now turn in and stump the district for Cloyd.

The crowd then went off for a late dinner, and did not get back till nearly three o'clock when Faulkner began to speak. There were hardly two hundred men in the room when he began, in ten minutes the room was fairly full, the never so full as in the morning. Judge Faulkner spoke for about an hour, beginning with an explanation of the early primary making no complaint but showing why it was necessary for him to have special judges appointed and go on the stump. Then he came to the main point of his speech—the charges which Mr. Lewis is making against him. These charges had few of them been made specific, the Judge said, and he wished Mr. Lewis would explain whether certain intimations he has made in his letters and card meant anything or not. Mr. Lewis's friends had been using these intimations as arguments, and he wanted an explicit statement. He then took up a few of the charges which had been made specific and answered them, and finally in closing after a strong argument for pure elections appealed to the voters to consider his record and judge him on it.

Mr. Lewis in reply, said that he was not like the Judge, and had nothing to "complain" of. He gave his side of the early primary question, but did not seem to feel called on to attack the Judge for taking the stump as he has done before. He then read the card to which Faulkner had referred, and declared that there was nothing in it which would offend any man who did not have a "sore spot." He told the old story about the hit dog yelling, but utterly failed to make openly the charges which he has hinted at and which his friends have been using. When the crowd saw this it began to break up and a

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Drought over—Indiana for Prohibition—Rockefeller Writes—Cholera in Russia.

RELIEF FROM DROUGHT:—The long drought which has caused such distressing conditions thruout the country is at an end. The rain which came Monday morning brought cold weather with it, as in Missouri, where for the first time in the records of the weather bureau there was snow in September, and in Iowa where the thermometer dropped far below freezing, causing great damage and some suffering. In Kentucky the change was not so marked, altho the forecasters say that we may expect two or three weeks of cool weather.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER:—John D. Rockefeller appears for the first time as an author in a series of articles "Some Random Reminiscences of Men and Events", the first of which appearing in the October issue of the World's Work. In these articles Mr. Rockefeller defends himself, saying that he never crushed a competitor and that he wants the truth known. "Corporations" he asserts, "have come to stay and it is folly to condemn them."

FEAR RENEWAL OF CHOLERA:—While the authorities assert that the epidemic of cholera in Russia is under control, it is at its maximum, and now great danger lies in the heaps of dead bodies waiting for burial. Little has been done to clean the tenements, the factory districts, the slums and other breeding places of the disease and altogether conditions are very favorable for another outbreak. The total number of cases in the municipal hospitals alone is more than four thousand and there have been 1,579 deaths. 596 patients have been discharged from the hospital as cured. The burial squads in the Prosdorj cemetery where most of the victims are buried are still unable to keep pace with the number of the dead. Mortuary trains run twice daily to the cemetery, conveying an average of 150 bodies each time.

The County Unit Local Option Bill, for the passage of which Gov. J. Frank Hanly called a special session of the Indiana Legislature passed the house by a vote of 55 to 45 after a hard fight.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK

With the campaign half over, and Bryan already counting chickens on the unhatched eggs he thinks he laid on his Eastern trip, and with the Democrats claiming all sorts of things it is time to look over the field, and see just where we are at.

The weak spots in the Republican line, and there are several of them, have been pretty well developed, while the attack on the Democrats is just beginning. Bryan's first attempt has been of course, to make the people believe that the Republican party is connected with the trusts and will betray the people to them. He has shown only that some individuals are so connected, but of course the party has to carry the weight of any scoundrel who wishes to say he belongs to it. Bryan is giving the impression that he thinks he can carry out the programme in his platform, and this is winning votes among the ignorant. The dissatisfaction among the laborers over the injunction plank in the Republican platform is natural. If unjust, Bryan's speaking tour thru the East has aroused a good deal of enthusiasm and scared a lot of Eastern Republicans, and altogether the men who believed in the early summer that Taft would have a walk over have found that this is not likely to be so and are scared to death.

The fact is, of course, that the Republican party will win this year not because it is perfect, but in spite of its mistakes, because it is nearer right than its opponent and is more worthy of trust.

The Republican party has failed in many things. It could hardly help the growth of the trusts, and their regulation could not be provided for in advance, but many people feel that it has been unduly slow about the regulation, and unduly fast in taking action against labor. There has been a great abuse by the courts of the power of injunction in labor disputes, and this has led to a wide demand for a reform and the party has failed to take any action for relief. Moreover, it has been proved, notably in the last week against Senator Foraker, that

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THE FAULKNER-LEWIS RACE

The race for the Republican nomination for Circuit Judge in the 27th District which is now going on, is one of the hottest which the District has ever seen, and promises to be very close. The Citizen has hoped that it would find that the issues involved were so largely personal, and would have so little effect on the welfare of the district that it would not have to incur the trouble and make the enemies involved in taking any side in it. Both candidates are high minded, able, stalwart Republicans; either would make a good judge; and if other things were equal the interests of the people would be safe in the election of either, and there would be no reason for a paper which has nothing to gain from the election of either to take sides. There are however, outside issues involved which make the result of the race of the greatest importance to the people of the district and no one interested in good government can well be neutral.

In this campaign the "burden of proof" lies with Mr. Lewis, who is trying to get the place away from Mr. Faulkner who has proved his value to the people. The latter is everywhere admitted to have been at least one of the best judges that ever sat in the district—even Mr. Lewis admits this—and if Mr. Lewis is to have the place it should be because he can either show Mr. Faulkner to be unworthy or can show himself to be a better man. The place is too important to allow of the question being decided on any other terms—personal friendship and political faction and all other considerations should stand aside in a case of this kind where the welfare of the whole district is at stake.

There is no need to go into the great reforms that have been accomplished in the seven years that Mr. Faulkner has been judge. Every one admits them. Mr. Faulkner and his friends claim that he is entitled to the chief credit for this, but even they admit that Mr. Lewis has been an excellent prosecutor, and that he has helped greatly in the work.

Altho Mr. Lewis in a way admits that in order to deserve the place he must show himself a better man than Mr. Faulkner, by the way in which he is attacking the judge, still he claims that good service in office in no way makes a man a more desirable office holder, and says that he should have the place if he can show that he will be as good as Mr. Faulkner. This brings up the question of rotation in office, which is too long to be discussed here, and so we shall discuss the question on Mr. Lewis's own ground—will he be as good a judge as Mr. Faulkner has been?

Mr. Lewis's whole campaign consists in running down the judge. He is an excellent speaker, but his arguments are not clear cut, and it is a little hard to find out always just what he means. His speeches sound well, but it is very hard to put his arguments into a few words. The following, however, seem to be the main points he makes:—1. That Judge Faulkner is not entitled to so much credit as he is claiming for the improvement in the district—in fact, that most of the credit really goes to the prosecuting attorney (Lewis) because he does the hard work. 2. That Mr. Faulkner has been overbearing and tyrannical in his treatment of witnesses, contrary to the rights of citizens before the courts. 3. That Mr. Faulkner, as a converted Democrat, has had his full share of honors from the Republican party.

Mr. Lewis does NOT say, but he implies in things he hints at, that Mr. Faulkner delayed prosecution of bribery in elections until after the statutes of limitations had run against his own alleged offences (Mr. Lewis will not say in public that Mr. Faulkner did give bribes, but he hints at it) and he promises that he, Lewis, will begin prosecutions within that time. He does not promise not to use money. Further than this, Mr. Lewis charges that Mr. Faulkner makes statements about certain conversations they had about the race now on, and also about other matters.

Taking up these arguments, let us begin with the last. It is always easy for honest men to be honestly mistaken in regard to conversations they have had, as is seen in the number of times good men have found themselves involved in disputes with the President. No one who is a friend to both the men involved in this race believe that either will deliberately lie, and the fair thing seems to be to put this down to an honest difference of opinion. Any way, each voter will take sides on this question according to the side he has chosen for other reasons. No one will let this dispute decide his vote.

The hinted at charge against Mr. Faulkner about bribery seems to be in a different class. If Mr. Lewis believes it, he should say it straight out—if he does not, he can not honestly try to make votes by it. Judge Faulkner cannot answer the charge until it is clearly made—a fair opponent will give him that chance and we have no doubt that Mr. Lewis, now that his attention has been called to the way his action looks, will do the fair thing by either withdrawing the charge or making it clearly and openly.

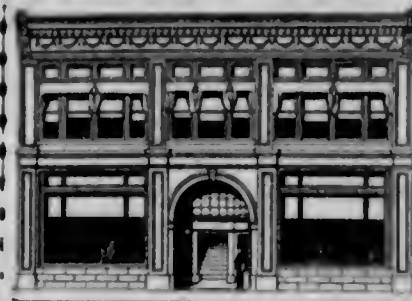
Furthermore, and particularly, if Mr. Lewis, as prosecutor, had as large a share in enforcing the law as he claims, he must also have had a corresponding responsibility. And, if he knew of any violation of the law on the part of Judge Faulkner, why did he delay so long—in fact, why did he never make a move toward a prosecution? If there was not enough evidence to go on, he has no right to make the charge, and certainly it is not the part of an honest man to conceal crime in a high official till there comes a chance to publish his knowledge of the crime for his own benefit. But Lewis has not yet dared make an open charge against the judge. Furthermore, Mr. Lewis, it is said, is giving information in many of his speeches showing how the election law can be most safely violated. All these things need to be considered in giving weight to his arguments.

Whether a man who comes into the Republican party may expect honors at the hands of the party if he deserves them has already been settled—Bradley was once a Democrat. The Circuit Judgeship is too important, any way, to have a man thrown down just because he has seen the unwisdom of his early ways. And the office is too important to be used as a reward to a man for merely being in the right party. Besides, it may fairly be asked whether Mr. Lewis, who has been practically continuously in office for fourteen years, almost ever since he was old enough to vote, has not had his full share of honors from the party.

This brings us to the argument of chief importance to the people—that Mr. Faulkner has been overbearing and tyrannical, especially in his treatment of witnesses and has probably caused convictions which might otherwise have failed. Mr. Lewis says that he has taken witnesses from the hands of the lawyers and brought out facts which might not otherwise have reached the jury. Mr. Lewis claims this is illegal and wicked. But, Mr. Lewis has had to admit that this is not illegal, in the sense that there is any law against it, because none of Judge Faulkner's cases have been reversed by the court of appeals because of it. He has also had to admit that he does not know of a single case where any injustice has been done by it—in all the prosecutions he has seen he cannot put his finger on one where there has been an innocent man convicted. So he admits that Mr. Faulkner has broken no law, and done no harm—where is his sin? Mr. Lewis has a perfect right not to approve Mr. Faulkner's methods, but his opinion is neither law nor gospel.

And this argument of Mr. Lewis's disposes of the other one—that Mr. Faulkner is not entitled to much of the credit for the improved conditions. Mr. Lewis admits, to strengthen the last argument, that the judge has caused convictions that might not have been made otherwise,—but he denies that the judge is entitled to any credit for these just convictions because, he says, the judge's methods were wrong. We have seen that there was nothing wrong with the judge's methods—how, when even Mr. Lewis admits that he has had more share in enforcing the laws than is usual with a judge, can he be denied the credit of the good work that has been done?

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SAFETY
FOR YOUR
MONEY

Professional burglars make it their business to know when farmers and others get any considerable sum of money and what they do with it.

To keep the money you get from your crops or any other source is to invite a visit from them. Sometimes it puts too strong a temptation in the way of transient help.

Don't take chances. Put your money in this strong bank as soon as received. If on a checking account it can be withdrawn instantly or can conveniently be paid out by check and you can mail your check if desired.

BEREA BANK & TRUST CO.

THE COMPLETE BANK

Capital Stock, \$50,000.00

J. J. MOORE, President

J. W. STEPHENS, Cashier

MADISON COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE

The Madison County Farmers' Institute will be held in the Tabernacle on Berea College Campus Wednesday and Thursday, October 7 and 8. The meeting will be called to order at 10 a. m. each day. The Institute will be attended by some of the best known agricultural experts of the state and these meetings are too valuable to be missed by any farmer. Dinner will be furnished on Grounds. The College furnishes beans and coffee, Mr. Herndon gives a roast lamb. All comers may bring other good things in baskets.

PROGRAM—Wednesday, Oct. 7

Meeting called to order at 10 a. m. by Hon. J. D. Goodloe, Pres. Prayer..... Rev. Brandenburg
Welcome address..... Pres. Wm. G. Frost
Response..... John G. Blair
Outlook for Orchard in Kentucky..... W. H. Clayton

DINNER

Meeting called to order at 1:30 p. m. by President Goodloe
Unassigned Topic..... Mrs. Jennie Lester Hill
Why Farmers Should Raise Sheep..... John G. Blair
Stock Raising..... discussed by Institute, led by J. W. Herndon
Renovating the Old Orchard..... W. H. Clayton
Why We Should Preserve Our Forests..... F. O. Clark

Thursday, Oct. 8

Meeting called to order at 10 a. m. by President Goodloe
Prayer..... Rev. Brandenburg
Clover on Kentucky Farms..... John G. Blair
Making and Maintenance of Dirt Roads..... F. O. Clark
Alfalfa..... by Institute
Cow Peas as Stock Food and Soil Renovator..... W. H. Clayton

DINNER

Meeting called to order at 1:30 p. m. by President Goodloe
Restoring Fertility to Worn Soils..... John G. Blair
Fertilizers..... Jeffrey Morgan
The Home Garden..... Hon. J. D. Goodloe
Poultry on the Farm..... W. H. Clayton

RESOLVED
THAT DRESSING WELL IS PART OF YOUR
CHILDREN'S EDUCATION. BESIDES SEE HOW
IT BRIGHTENS UP THE SCHOOL ROOM, IT MAKES
THE TEACHER HAPPIER TOO. START THEM IN
FRESH



YOUR LITTLE MARY JANE IS NOW AT HER DESK. NOT FAR AWAY FROM HER MAY SIT ANOTHER LITTLE GIRL BETTER DRESSED. DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN YOU WERE A CHILD AND WERE YOU EVER ASHAMED BECAUSE YOU DID NOT HAVE NICE CLOTHES WHEN YOU WENT TO SCHOOL? IF YOU CLOTHE YOUR LITTLE MARY JANE'S WELL, THEY WILL STUDY THEIR LESSONS BETTER. WILL IT NOT BE WORTH WHAT DRESSES COST TO HAVE THEM LOVE THEIR BOOKS?

WE HAVE EVERYTHING THAT LITTLE MARY JANE'S AND BIGGER MARY JANE'S WEAR. BRING THEM IN AND LET US RIG THEM OUT. CHILDREN ARE WELCOME AT OUR STORE.

COYLE & HAYES

You Pay Less—Or Get More

GOV. HASKELL RESIGNS AS BRYAN'S TREASURER

Outcome of Charges That He Was Connected with Standard Oil--Foraker, Replying to Like Accusations, Attacks Taft, Roosevelt and Hearst.

Chicago.—Charles N. Haskell, governor of Oklahoma, has resigned the treasurership of the Democratic national committee.

He announced his retirement from active participation in the Bryan campaign and his withdrawal from charge of its money chests at 12 o'clock Friday night, after he had been three hours in Chicago.

The resignation was forced, Haskell's colleagues on the committee as well as Candidate Bryan himself giving the orders after seeing the Oklahoma governor's plight in the avalanche of oil, anti-labor, "promotion," and other charges.

When he had handed out his resignation letter the governor, with flashing eyes, declared:

"All those who have attacked me shall pay for it, from President Roosevelt down. He has by his acts placed himself in the position of a private citizen."

Haskell's Letter of Resignation.

Gov. Haskell's letter of resignation follows:

Hon. Norman E. Mack, Chairman Democratic National Committee, New York City.—My Dear Sir: In pursuance of information as to your date for return here, when I went home before, I assumed I would find you here upon my return today. I now learn that you will be detained in the east until Tuesday, and as I must be home on Monday I leave tomorrow.

Since the president and his cabinet have joined forces with Mr. Hearst and three Wall street brokers to make a personal fight against me, notwithstanding the president in his answer to Mr. Bryan abandoned his charge about Ohio Standard Oil cases, yet by all the means at the command of the government and the millions of Hearst and his Wall street allies, they persist in vicious, unwarranted, and untruthful attack on me. Personally, I welcome their attack, and



Charles N. Haskell.

shall meet it with all the vigor at my command, I shall treat them all as private citizens and subject to the penalties of the law which they merit.

In this I know I shall have the aid of my neighbors at home for all proper purposes; but my time must be free from other demands here. Again, my heart is full of hope for the election of Bryan and Kern. Honest government and rule by the people is at stake.

Important beyond any battle at the polls in the last generation is the pending contest.

I would not for one moment consider remaining in any way connected with the committee, therefore hereby tender my resignation as treasurer of the Democratic national committee, that not the slightest contest of my own could in any way be used by the president to cloud the sky and shield our opponents from discussing the real issues and laying bare the Republican duplicity to the people.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES N. HASKELL.

"President a Four-Flosher."—Haskell, Kansas City, Mo.—"President Roosevelt is the biggest four-flosher in the political business today. You ought to hear what they think of the rascal down in Oklahoma."

These were the closing words of an interview given out here by Gov. Haskell of Oklahoma, as he stepped aboard a train on his way to Chicago. The governor's talk was called out by the charges made against him by President Roosevelt and William R. Hearst.

Statement by Monnett.

Columbus, O.—"If I charged Gov. Charles N. Haskell wrongfully, it was because Charles B. Squire gave me his name," said Frank S. Monnett, former attorney general of Ohio. Mr. Monnett declared, however, that he could not exonerate Gov. Haskell from the charges that had been made that he was a party to the \$500,000 bribe fund of the Standard Oil Company, nor could he condemn him.

"All that I have against Gov. Haskell," he said, "is hearsay evidence, and I have suggested that if the case were presented to a grand jury it would be shown whether Gov. Haskell has been wrongfully accused."

Bryan Approves President.

Detroit, Mich.—The remarkable spectacle of a presidential candidate rebuking the chief executive of the nation for making statements deemed to be unjustified, was witnessed here when William J. Bryan in a letter to President Roosevelt defended Gov.

Haskell of Oklahoma, treasurer of the Democratic national committee, against the charge that he had unlawful connections with the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Bryan serves notice on the president that as the candidate of the Democratic party "I shall not permit any responsible member of the Republican organization to misrepresent the Democratic party in the present campaign."

The letter concludes with the statement that the Democratic party is making "an honest and honorable" fight in defense of its principles and policies, and expects and will demand honorable treatment from those who are in charge of the Republican campaign.

Roosevelt's Hot Reply.

Washington.—President Roosevelt, following upon a prolonged conference with members of the cabinet at the White House, prepared and gave out his reply to William J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate, relative to W. R. Hearst's charges that Gov. Haskell, treasurer of the Democratic campaign committee, had represented Standard Oil interests both in Ohio and Oklahoma.

Mr. Bryan had demanded proof of the charges, promising that in the event of their substantiation Gov. Haskell would be eliminated from the campaign.

Dismissing the Ohio case, which involved an allegation of attempted bribery, with the explanation that he had made no direct charge against Gov. Haskell as regards that particular instance, President Roosevelt takes up the matter of the Prairie State Oil & Gas Company, and argues that Gov. Haskell's action in stopping legal proceedings begun by the attorney general of Oklahoma demonstrates conclusively that he was controlled by the great corporation to which the Oklahoma company was subsidiary.

Declares Haskell Unworthy.

After contrasting Mr. Bryan's defense of Gov. Haskell with Judge Taft's repudiation of Foraker in connection with the Hearst charges against the Ohio senator, the president proceeds to declare that Gov. Haskell's "utter unfitness for association with any man anxious to appeal to the American people on a moral issue, has been abundantly shown by other acts of his as governor of Oklahoma."

The president condemns Gov. Haskell's conduct in connection with various matters as disgraceful and scandalous, and calls special attention to what he describes as "prostituting to base purposes the state university."

Haskell Makes Reply.

Guthrie, Okla.—Gov. C. N. Haskell issued a statement in reply to President Roosevelt's letter to William J. Bryan, dealing with four specific charges against Mr. Haskell, namely, that he is a subservient to Standard Oil, that he vetoed a child labor bill; that he dealt extensively in Creek Indian lands, and that he had allowed politics to dominate him in the removal of members of the faculty of the state university and the appointment of others to succeed him.

Gov. Haskell took up the four charges as dealt upon by President Roosevelt in turn, dealing with each in a characteristic manner.

Foraker's Hot Reply.

Cincinnati.—Senator Foraker prepared a statement which was made public Friday, replying to the recent charges made by William R. Hearst and President Roosevelt. In addition he bitterly assailed Hearst, Taft and the president, charging Taft with conspiring with Standard Oil magnates himself and declaring that Roosevelt's actions indicate a guilty conscience. In the opening paragraph Mr. Foraker declared that the president showed bias in accepting as true all the charges. He denied that he acted improperly in accepting employment from the Standard Oil Company, and that there was no secret about it and produced letters to prove that after the government began its attack upon the Standard Oil, he declined to accept a retainer from them. He charged that Mr. Hearst had other letters in addition to those which he gave out, and that these other letters, if made public at the same time, would have shown how harmless was his connection with the Standard people.

Hearst Hits Foraker.

Columbus, O.—Senator J. B. Foraker of Ohio was openly charged here by W. R. Hearst with being an agent of the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Hearst said that after the oil octopuses had been driven from the Republican party by President Roosevelt the Democratic party had welcomed the Standard with open arms and adopted it.

Mr. Hearst read a series of letters from John D. Archbold, the Standard Oil man, to Senator Foraker. In these communications Archbold gave instructions to the senator in regard to what should be done in pending legislative matters, particularly as to bills affecting corporations, and in two of the letters referred to inclosures of

certificates of deposit, one for \$15,000 and another for \$14,500.

Mr. Hearst also read affidavits from Monnett, connecting the name of Gov. Haskell of Oklahoma with the alleged effort to bribe him by Standard Oil men to drop his proceedings against the company.

Further Charges by Hearst.

St. Louis.—William Randolph Hearst went after Senator J. B. Foraker here stronger than in his Columbus speech.

Mr. Hearst first read a letter in which it was said that a certificate of deposit for \$50,000 was inclosed. The letter purported to have been sent to Mr. Foraker and to have been signed by John D. Archbold.

Following this, Mr. Hearst read another letter said to have been signed by Mr. Archbold, in which the Standard Oil man suggested to Mr. Foraker action regarding a bill introduced in the United States senate by the late Senator Jones of Arkansas.

The letters are as follows:

25 Broadway, New York, Jan. 27, 1902.—Dear Senator: Responding to your favor of the 25th, it gives me pleasure to hand you herewith certificate of deposit for \$50,000 in accordance with our understanding. Your letter states the conditions correctly and I trust the transaction will be successfully consummated.

J. D. ARCHBOLD.

J. B. Foraker, Washington, D. C.

Letter Regarding Legislation.

The second letter as read by Mr. Hearst was as follows:

25 Broadway, New York, Feb. 25, 1902.—My Dear Senator: I venture to write you a word re the bill introduced by Senator Jones of Arkansas, known as 8604, intended to amend the act "to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies, etc." introduced by him December 4.

It really seems as if this bill is unnecessarily severe and even vicious. Is it not much better to test the application of the Sherman act before resorting to a measure of this kind? I hope you will feel so about it and I will be greatly pleased to have a word from you on the subject. The bill is, I believe, still in committee.

J. D. ARCHBOLD.

J. B. Foraker, Washington, D. C.

At Columbus Mr. Hearst read letters showing that Mr. Foraker received checks from John D. Archbold for about \$50,000. Mr. Foraker said he got the money, that he had worked for the Standard Oil Company, but that his labors were not in the nature of influencing legislation.

Comes Back Again at Haskell.

Not only did Mr. Hearst reply to Senator Foraker, but he devoted a portion of his speech to Gov. C. N. Haskell of Oklahoma, treasurer of the Democratic national committee, whom he again charged with having served the Standard Oil Company.

To the defense of Mr. Haskell that another man of the same surname was involved, Mr. Hearst replied with affidavits alleged to have been made by former Attorney General Monnett of Ohio and Assistant Attorney General Bennett of that state, in which the name C. N. Haskell distinctly appears.

Foraker Not Attorney of Record.

Columbus, O.—United States Senator J. B. Foraker was not an attorney of record in any of the Standard Oil cases tried in the Ohio courts, according to the Associated Press, which conducted an investigation.

The first cases were filed in the attorney general's office in 1882 and were carried along through various courts for more than 20 years. According to the records in the attorney general's office, the attorneys of record in 1889 and 1900, the dates of the cases against the Standard and its subsidiary companies, the attorneys who took part in the legal battles were M. R. Keith, S. C. T. Dodd and Joseph H. Choate of New York and Virgil P. Kline of Cleveland, O. In a number of the earlier cases only Keith and Kline were the attorneys of record but later on, when the fight became the thickest Choate and Dodd entered the case and their services were given to the company until after the case was carried to the highest courts.

Gen. DuPont Resigns.

New York.—Following many rumors on the subject which were floated here and in Washington, Chairman Hitchcock of the Republican national committee Friday night announced that Gen. T. Coleman DuPont of Delaware head of the bureau of campaign speakers of the national committee, had resigned as head of that bureau and also as a member of the executive committee of the national committee and that his resignation had been accepted.

Mr. DuPont's letter of resignation is as follows:

Hon. Frank H. Hitchcock, Chairman Republican National Committee, New York City.—My Dear Mr. Hitchcock: Recently I have noticed various criticisms of my being the director of the speakers' bureau and a member of the executive committee, on account of my relation to the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Powder Company, which is being sued by the government. The merits of that suit will be determined in the due course of judicial procedure. I have always been a loyal supporter of the Republican party, both in state and nation, and I am not willing to be in any wise the means of bringing criticism upon the party organization, however unfounded I may deem such criticism to be. I therefore respectfully tender my resignation as a member of the executive committee and as director of the speakers' bureau, fully appreciating the great courtesy which I have uniformly received at the hands of yourself and my other associates. Yours very truly,

T. C. DUPONT.

From Sword to Plowshare.

Many of us make a great "to do" about too much armament, etc., and yet the truth of the matter is that we are literally beating our weapons of war into plowshares and other useful instruments to help the farmer, the builder and the housewife. The government always uses the best steel in making cannon, so that as soon as these weapons are out of date it can sell them to foundries. At the foundries the old cannon are broken up and remelted, after which they are made into plows, structural iron, roofing, household tinware and a dozen other things of a peaceful nature.—Philadelphia Record

IDEA FOR BREAKFAST ROOM.

Better to Keep Separate from the Main Dining Chamber.

A breakfast bay breaking out from one side is a favorite treatment for the newer dining-rooms. These bays have a slight elevation, and heavy curtains conceal them from the dining-room proper, making a cozy and secluded breakfast room for a family of three or four. Multilined windows are attractive, and enameled ashtrays are good form, especially if English or colonial designs are used in the dining-room. A side door from the bay to the butler's pantry is most convenient, and, if punching is used, a concealed door is easily arranged. A small table, the desired number of chairs, and simple curtains admitting the sunlight are all the furnishings a bay should receive. When a larger family must be accommodated, a breakfast room is arranged conveniently opposite the main dining-room. This, of course, gives freedom of treatment of a separate room. These separate breakfast rooms are especially satisfactory decorated in blue. One can here introduce a pretty Dutch scheme, when it might not be appropriate elsewhere in the house.

PEAS IN THE POD.

Old Way of Shelling Them is Altogether Unnecessary.

At last the season of the succulent green pea need not be regarded with horror by the cook. No more need she stay out for hours and hours on the porch shelling them in endless numbers, while the rest of the dinner waits until it is almost too late to complete it for that day. No more need mother stay home from picnics and other parties because the peas must be prepared for lunch or dinner. All that is necessary is to throw them, pods and all, into the pot. Cook them the usual length of time. When they are done, the pods will break and rise to the surface, while the peas may be found at the bottom of the kettle. What a change this will make in the time it requires to cook a meal. What a comfort it will be to feel that no more afternoons need be spent in shelling peas, and what a joy it is to know that peas when cooked this way are better than when hours are spent upon their preparation.

Mint Jelly.

Many persons dislike anything of a food variety containing gelatine, and the usual meat jellies contain such, but a splendid jelly to serve with cold or warm meat is a mint jelly, the bulk made with apples. Cook the apples the same as for apple jelly, strain the juice and add a handful of crushed mint. Boil until the flavor is extracted, strain twice, and add the same amount of sugar and boil until a thick jelly is formed. Grape juice can be flavored in the same manner, and also cranberry juice, which is really delicious when flavored with fresh mint.

Blind Pig.

How many housewives feel like shedding tears when they see their nice juicy pies leaking all over the oven. To prevent this calamity and produce a presentable exhibit of culinary art take a strip of bleached domestic, a little longer than the circumference of the pie and from one and a half to two inches wide, depending on the thickness of the crust; moisten well with water and fold neatly over the edge of the pie. See that it adheres snugly. After the pie is baked the binding can be peeled off and let your juice is where you want it.

A Dash of Molasses.

Whenever it comes to pies, New England must take the credit. This is natural, where a certain dish becomes a three-times-a-day meal. They ought to make it good when they eat it for breakfast.

Summer boarders along the New England coast have often wondered why the blackberry and huckleberry pies were better there than anywhere else.

The secret is out—the dash of molasses is put in.

Cream Cheese.

Allow a pinch of salt and a teaspoon of unflavored rennet to every quart of milk and when you have a solid curd turn into a bag and let it drip. It may have to hang for a day before the whey ceases to drip from it, but when this stage is reached take the curd out, chop it fine, put into a cheese box and press two hours. Wrap in tissue paper or in tinfoil. Change bag at end of 12 hours should the curd take that length of time to drip.

Lady Fingers.

Six eggs, their weight in sugar and half their weight in flour. Beat the yolks light, whip in sugar, half the grated peel and all the juice of a lemon, the flour and last the whites. Turn into the little molds that come for lady fingers; bake steadily, covering them with paper until they are risen.

Crisp Waffles.

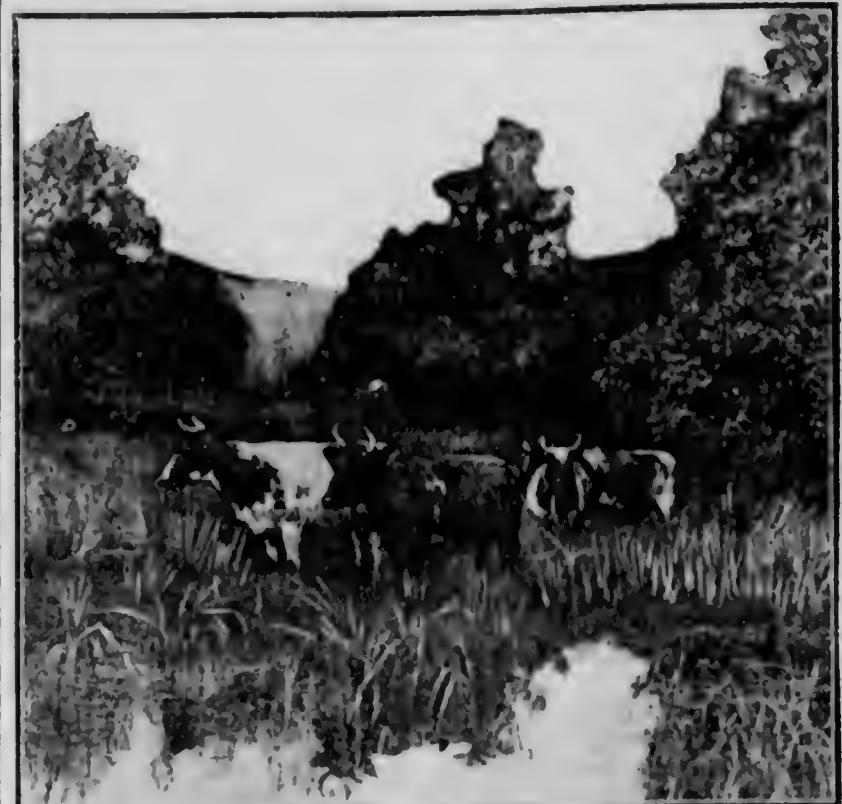
One scant teaspoon lard and butter. A little sugar and a pinch of salt, two eggs, one teaspoon baking powder, one pint milk and a little water. Mix lard, butter, sugar, salt, yolk of egg and add flour and baking powder. Make as stiff as for cake dough. Never grease waffle irons except when new.

Tomato Catsup.

Cut tomatoes, boil tender, put through sieve, cook as thick as desired. Use about the same ingredients as for chili sauce. Be careful about spice, as it destroys the tomato color. Air tight. When done add one gill of brandy.

A FINE GROUP OF AYRSHIRES

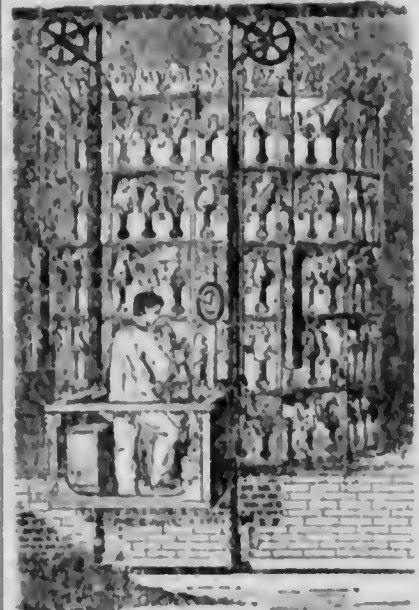
Dairy Type of Cattle Which Is Gaining Merited Popularity in America.



A QUEER FATTENING DEVICE

Elaborate, If Not Practicable.

The apparatus shown in our illustration is taken from the Farm Poultry and was published recently by them with the explanation that it was an old cut printed again "for the benefit of curious readers not familiar with the literature of bygone days when



Odd Fattening Device.

Illustrations of this particular kind of "fatteners" were frequently seen. With the same purpose in view we pass it along. If it does not prove suggestive, it will at least prove interesting.

The apparatus is designed for the special fattening of poultry, and is devised to save time and labor of the attendant, and to accommodate as many birds as possible in small space. The cage for the birds revolves, and the

platform for the attendant can be moved up and down.

This apparatus used to be described as a model of an up-to-date labor saving device, but actual working models seem to have been extremely rare in this country. The writer in all his journeyings never saw one in use. When making a trip through New York state some years ago he was taken by a poultryman he visited to see one of the curiosities of the locality, a poultry plant long out of use, which years before had been elaborately fitted up by a wealthy man of an inventive turn of mind, interested in poultry and especially in the development of artificial methods. At this place we saw one of these contrivances, said to have been imported long ago from France. It was stored in one of the numerous outbuildings on the place, and was in sections which apparently had never been put together.

In its other features this plant has been developed along the lines one would expect in a man of the characteristics of its owner. Everything was on an elaborate scale. There was an incubator which must have had a capacity of more than 5,000 eggs, and there were brooders, arranged in shelf-like tiers under each, on the principle that young chicks, like tender plants would thrive in a hothouse. The furnishings besides being on an elaborate scale, were of expensive construction, probably representing in the aggregate a sum most poultrymen would consider a fortune.

Clean Off Old Bark.—Take a dull hoe some wet day and scrape the trunks of old apple trees. The old bark will come off easily when it is wet. Do the work carefully so as not to injure the live bark.

Strong Props Tell.—Props under trees are a sure sign that somebody neglected to thin the fruit last month. It may be better to thin, even now, than not at all.

Honest Lad.—The Farmer—"What are you getting up in that apple tree?" The Boy—"Stunnedck ache, air."

WHAT GRADING-UP WILL DO



Starting with common red cows, the above herd is the outcome of 14 years' continuous use of pure-bred Holstein-Friesian sires. The result is that every animal in the herd looks like a pure-bred, and the herd tested by this station last year averaged 6,850 pounds milk, which is large, considering that a goodly number were heifers. The owner has paid only \$212 for pure-bred sires during this time, and has sold \$2,300 worth of fine cows to other dairymen.

SKIM MILK FOR PIGS

By A. O. Ramer.

I have had good success with pigs put on separator milk and finely ground oats at six weeks old; feed a little at a time, but often. Too heavy feeding of skim milk will accustom pigs. I have never led any skim milk from the creamery, and if obliged to do so I don't think that I could face a calf or pig when I offered it to them. I never tried feeding dirty milk. I always feed direct from the separator with animal heat in it.

As far as growth and fat production is concerned, separator milk is just as good as whole milk if the proper amount of oil meal or something similar to keep the bowels regulated and to take the place of the butter fat, is fed with the milk.

For young pigs or calves, I consider skim milk worth more per hundred pounds than any grain or meal until an age is reached when heavier feed is required, then the odds are in favor of the grain.

There is nothing better to my knowledge that can be fed with skim milk than plenty of grass and finely ground oats for pigs, and whole oats with a little bran for calves. A little oil meal with feed for both calves and pigs is a great help, and don't forget a very little salt in each feed.

She Is a Wonder.—It is estimated that a hen weighing six pounds, laying in the course of a year 100 eggs, produces 12 pounds of one of the most concentrated food elements.

The Horse's Eyes.—Watch your horses' eyes. Many a horse could be saved from blindness if common sense care was given in time.

The Company Feud

By William H. Wassell, U. S. A.

(Copyright, by Shortstory Pub. Co.)

When Private Murphy of F company was backed up by his followers to race with Private Johnson of E company, no one dreamed of the complications that were to follow. For a long time Johnson had been the fleetest man in the garrison, and E company had gloried in his powers. They boasted about him; they smiled indulgently when a man of another company was spoken of as a runner. They said that E company was the best company in the regiment; and as there was some foundation for their claim, the boasts ruffled the spirits of the men of F company, because they also laid claims to superiority.

One day a recruit came to F company. He was a well-built fellow, and it soon leaked out that he was fleet of foot. F company took him out on the prairie, measured off a hundred yards, started him with a blank cartridge, and timed him with the best watch in the company. Then they danced back to the barracks and laughed E company in the face. And E company jeered back at them, and sent F company a challenge—the men to run for all the money the two companies would draw on their next pay day. This was more than F company had bargained for, but they had confidence in their man, and the challenge was accepted.

The garrison never forgot that race. Like unleashed hounds the two runners shot from the mark, not a breath was drawn by either E company or F company as the contestants tore down the track side by side. Then a mighty cheer went up from E company as, at the finish, their man forged ahead and won by a yard! How they screamed and hugged each other! And they carried Private Johnson back to barracks; they thought too much of him to allow him to walk.

The clatter track origin of the feud had been all but lost in a larger and more comprehensive rivalry, when one due morning the colonel's pretty niece arrived at the post for a visit. Twenty-four hours after her arrival her heart, hand, and dainty smile were all violently besieged by the respective second lieutenants of companies E and F.

And then the company fight found a fresh inspiration, and was waged for all it was worth.

When the F company second lieutenant was allowed to take her sweet news to the first post hop following her arrival, the hearts of the men who slept on iron bunks in F company were full of rejoicing.

When the second lieutenant of E company stood highest in favor, E company at once proceeded in a body to the canteen as a consequence.

But this is not a story of the loves of two second lieutenants. Absorbing as was the competition into which these officers of E and F companies respectively had entered, and ardent as was the passion that inspired it, neither have more than an incidental interest in this tale.

One October morning, the sentinel in rear of officers' line saw flames bursting from the roof of the colonel's quarters.

"Fire, number three!" he yelled, at the same time firing his rifle.

The stillness of the autumnal morning was gone. Bugles blew, the reveille gun was fired, soldiers tumbled out of barracks, officers dropped their cards or their babies. The deserted parade was at once alive with men and littered with fire buckets, with hose cars and with ladders.

The second lieutenants of companies E and F rushed out of the colonel's house together. Between them was Miss Wilkens, but which one carried her, or whether neither or both of them enjoyed this privilege, not even the colonel's cook could tell. They left her reluctantly on the sidewalk, and each, with a parting look of undying love, fairly flew across the parade to conduct his own command to the scene of danger. The first sergeants met them half way with the hastily formed companies, and back again they madly raced to the burning house, easily beating all competitors in a dead heat for first place.

In every well-conducted garrison each company is assigned a fire duty. Some bring the ladders, others the hose, and others, still, fire buckets. For the latter duty were detailed Companies E and F; but finding no water for their buckets, they were ordered into the quarters to carry out the colonel's belongings. With F company rushed his second lieutenant. A moment later he hurried forth bearing a divan pillow under each arm, and his eyes caught the second lieutenant of E company not only calmly standing on the sidewalk with Miss Wilkens, but actually wrapping his cape around her. A moment later the girl's pretty shoulders were covered with another second lieutenant's cape, and at that time on company E and F worked without their junior officers.

The colonel's quarters were old, and the puny streams of water that were thrown upon the blaze seemed but to double the anger of the flames. The little tongue of fire on the roof grew in spite of all effort to subdue it, until the attics were a seething mass. Black clouds of smoke poured from



Fainted in the Arms of Both Second Lieutenants.

out from all parts of the second floor, but E company gave no thought to its stinking hairs and blackened faces. But where was the girl? Was all their search to be in vain?

"Where is she? Which is her room?"

And as the flames raged with an ever-increasing ferocity, the waiting crowd of soldiers felt the premonition of death in their hearts.

Suddenly a cheer broke from some one in the burning building. They had found her! The hoarse, smoke-choked cheer ran through the men on the stairway, swelling louder and louder, until the outsiders caught it and sent it back to the rescuers—a roar of applause for their bravery.

Ever so gently the sweaty arms on the stairway stretched out to receive the unconscious form, thoughtfully wrapped in woolen blankets; carefully yet quickly, they passed her down.

Was she burned? Where was the doctor? Give her air. Get her away from that building.

And another cheer was given, a cheer for E company. And to their lasting credit be it said that F company stirred the cheer.

As the last six bearers with their unconscious burden reached the sidewalk, Miss Wilkens glanced away from the fire up along the line of officers' quarters. Then she gave a little shriek: "There's Baker! She wasn't in the fire at all!" and promptly fainted in the arms of both second lieutenants.

At the same moment there was a lively scrambling in the woolen blankets. A second inter, little Dorgan, the F company recruit, was sprinting across the parade as though the legions of Satan were after him.

"Much obliged to E company!" he yelled as he ran. "I knew she wasn't in the fire! I knew it all the time! But much obliged to E company for carrying an F company man so nice!"

Little Dorgan got six months in the guard house, but he is F company's hero. A week after the fire, a tall "elf" came out from the east. He did not know the difference between "fours right" and "fours left," but he knew how to put a solitary ring on the proper finger of Miss Wilkens' pretty left hand. The second lieutenants of Companies E and F simultaneously applied for leaves of absence.

A laugh is better than all else, so to be laughed at is worse than all else; therefore F company came out of the company feud with flying colors.

FOR THOSE FOND OF SALADS.

These Directions Will Insure Success at All Times.

To keep the salad oil crisp clear and sweet add a tablespoonful of salt to a quart of oil. The oil will not taste of the salt, as the latter will not dissolve but will sink to and settle at the bottom of the cruet.

In mixing salads the oil should be added first and thoroughly spread before adding the other ingredients and mixing.

Salads which are very moist and cooling—particularly cucumber—should have an extra pinch of pepper added to counteract the chilling effect on the eater's stomach.

Cold string bean salad should have a double dose of vinegar, as beans possess in great degree the nutritious and beautiful food salts which develop to perfection in acid.

Whenever it is possible pure lemon juice should be substituted for vinegar as being far more wholesome than the latter.

Endives—the pale, cool, succulent curly chicory—salad should be scalded and then chilled to make it more digestible for elderly folk, children or weak digested invalids.

The Home.

A green pepper cut in rings or minced is a tasty addition to almost any vegetable salad.

Chopped beef or pork cracklings are good to use in Indian bread, which is usually served warm, or they may be mixed with bread and mashed potato seasoned and fried like sausage.

Melted beef drippings or tallow can be used in place of paraffin over the top of jelly. Be sure when cold to cover the space around the edge where it has shrunk away from the glass.

To make an inexpensive white cake that is like angel food, beat the whites of three eggs, add one cup of sugar, one-half cup of boiling water, one cup of flour and one teaspoonful of baking powder.

To make perpetual paste, dissolve half an ounce of alum in two teaspoonfuls of boiling water, beat in an equal weight of flour, add a few drops of oil of cloves and let boil. This will keep for months.

In washing dishes in the white porcelain sink if one would use a wooden chopping bowl for a dishpan and wrap the end of the wire dish strainer with cloth it would be found to prevent many scratches which are so hard to clean off.

A Novel Fruit Dish.

A novel fruit dish that not only keeps its contents perfectly cold but serves as a very attractive and decorative centerpiece is seen in some of the Fifth Avenue shops, says the New York Herald. It has met with great success during the summer months when fruit had to be well chilled to make it all appetizing. There are two dishes, in fact, one fitting inside the other. The outer one is either porcelain or glass, and has a heavy silver rim. The inner one matches it and is smaller by at least two inches in circumference, so that when this one is placed inside the other there is a space large enough all around to hold plenty of cracked ice. When this is filled with ice the fruit is kept at the right temperature, yet it never comes in direct contact with the ice itself.

Chicken Croquettes.

Make a cup of good white sauce by cooking together a tablespoonful of flour with two tablespoonfuls of butter until they thicken, adding a cup of milk and cooking until thick and smooth. Into this stir two cupfuls of minced chicken, well seasoned with salt, pepper, a little onion juice and a grating of lemon peel. Put aside to get cool and stiff, form into pear-shaped croquettes with the hands and let stand a couple of hours in a cold place that they may be firm. Fry in deep fat, carefully, and serve with cream sauce.

Cereal Croquettes.

For this utilize any left-over cereal mush. Reheat with a tablespoonful of milk, add a well beaten yolk of egg, season with a pinch of salt, add two tablespoonfuls chopped raisins or dates, and as soon as the mixture is cool enough form into oval-shaped croquettes. Dip in beaten egg, then in fine crumbs and fry. These make an excellent breakfast dish served with a little crisped bacon. If preferred they may be served warm for luncheon or dessert with fruit sauce.

Removing Fish Odor.

One of the exasperating problems a careful housewife has to deal with is removing the odor of fish from silver. Cooking utensils also retain this odor in a most tenacious way. Washing with soap and water is of no avail. Here is a reliable remedy:

Stick knives and forks into a pot of fresh earth and let them remain for about a half hour. If a frying pan or the kettle gives out the fish odor, scatter them thickly with fresh earth.

Heat the Crackers.

Crackers to be served with soup or cheese should be heated and brought at once to the table. Unless they are very thin they should be divided and buttered before going into the oven when they are to be eaten with celery or cheese.

More Rye Pancakes.

One cup rye meal, three-quarters cup flour, half cup molasses, half teaspoon soda, one egg, one pinch cloves, Milk for thick batter. Drop into hot lard like doughnuts.

GOD'S PROMISE TO DAVID

Sunday School Lesson for Oct. 11, 1908
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—1 Chronicles 17:1-14. Memory verses 13, 14.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"There hath not failed one word of all his good promises."—1 Kings 1:38.

TIME.—About the middle of David's reign. Not long after the ark was brought to Jerusalem.

PLACE.—Jerusalem.

PROPHETS.—Nathan, now first mentioned; and Gad who had been with David in his exile.

The second period of David's reign.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

David, in his magnificent palace of cedar, looked out upon the place of worship for the nation and saw only a tent, which must soon decay, as the Mosaic tent had decayed. It did not seem right and fitting that any private house, even a king's should be more beautiful and costly than God's house. It did not honor God nor religion. The prophet Hagai (1:4), five centuries later, uttered the Lord's rebuke to his people, "Is it time for you, O ye, to dwell in your ceiled houses, and this house lie waste?"

The king, with a noble longing for the good of his people and the honor of God, desired to build a temple that would worthily express the nation's feelings toward their God and strengthen their religious moral life. Accordingly he consulted with Nathan the prophet.

V. 2. "Nathan said . . . Do all that is in thine heart; for God is with thee." David's desire was right.

V. 3. "The same night . . . the word of God came to Nathan." In a vision (2 Sam. 7:17).

The prophet was right in the assurance that the object of David's desire was pleasing to God, but there was need of light upon the best way of accomplishing it. God had a better answer to David's prayer than David imagined.

V. 4. "Thou shalt not." Emphasize the pronoun—"THOU shalt not build me a house to dwell in." It shall be built, but not by David's hands.

There is a deep lesson for us in God's treatment of David's plan. We are tempted to do a right thing in a wrong way, or a second best way.

God approved of Jacob's possessing the birthright, but not of his method of obtaining it. The early Christians were right in their expectation of the fact of the early coming again of Christ, but not necessarily of the exact method of his coming. God approves of our desire for the conversion of men, for the unity of the church, for the reformation of the land from certain evils, but that does not necessarily carry with it his approval of every method and saying of revivalists and reformers.

Instead of David's building a house for God, God will build a house for David. "I tell thee . . . the Lord will build thee an house." The emphasis is on thee. His descendants shall be on the throne forevermore.

V. 14. "I will settle him in mine house and in my kingdom for ever." The real kingdom of God consists of his people, gradually increasing in numbers, in character, in power for good, till the kingdom shall include the wide, wide world, the spiritual temple in which God dwells, and is worshipped by all creation for evermore.

Through the whole history of Judah there was but one dynasty, while in the Northern Kingdom there were seven different dynasties in their 19 kings.

"After the destruction of the temple and the extinction of David's dynasty in Jerusalem, the writer in Chronicles and the post-exilic Prophets regard the promise as still in force, and still in process of fulfillment to the seed of David, with no limit to its eternal operation." This was the period of transition from the formal to the spiritual, but none the less real, kingdom and inheritance of David. The complete fulfillment was in Jesus Christ, "great David's greater Son." In the words of Keil, "The posterity of David could only last forever by running out in a person who lives forever; that is, by culminating in the Messiah, who lives forever, and of whose kingdom there is no end." "The prediction of Isaiah, of a scepter and star arising out of Jacob, is now to be unfolded in the scepter of David's line." The New Testament repeatedly speaks of Jesus as the son of David, and inheritor of the promises (Luke 1:31-33; 20:41-44; Acts 2:29-31; 13:22, 23).

Soon after Christ's death, authority and almost existence as a separate nation was taken away from the Jews, at the destruction of Jerusalem. But before this time Christ set up his kingdom, which was David's kingdom. In another form, for David's kingdom was in his time the visible kingdom of God in the world. And thus David's kingdom, through his descendant and heir, still continues, and will abide forever, bringing all nations and peoples under its sway, and more than realizing all the visions of glory which filled the Jewish heart.

Practical Points.

God will answer our sincere prayers, but often in a better way than we had planned for ourselves.

Note the glorious blessings God promised to bestow in place of the small one he refused, a spiritual temple for God of stone; an eternal temple instead of a decaying one; a house built by God instead of one for him.

Most of these blessings it was impossible for David to receive in their fullness during his lifetime. And the very blessings he had asked for were granted in a better way, at a better time.

1855 Berea College 1908.

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Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1175 students from 27 states.
Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject.
So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

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THE MODEL SCHOOLS for these least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Read Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The incidental fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50—in one payment \$22.00.

Installment plan: first day \$16.75 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks' term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.

SPRING—7 weeks' term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

FALL, 1908—14 weeks, \$29.50—in one payment \$29.00.

Installment plan: first day \$21.05 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.45.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows:

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, or on any "special expenses," no allowance for any unexpired fraction of a month, and in any case a forfeiture of fifty cents.

On incidental fee, a certificate allowing the student to apply the amount advanced for term bills when he returns provided it is within four terms; but making no allowance for any fraction of a month.

IT PAYS TO STAY—When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The first day of Winter term is January 6, 1909.

The first day of Fall term is September 16, 1908.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75-cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world.

The Knife and The Citizen for \$1.25.

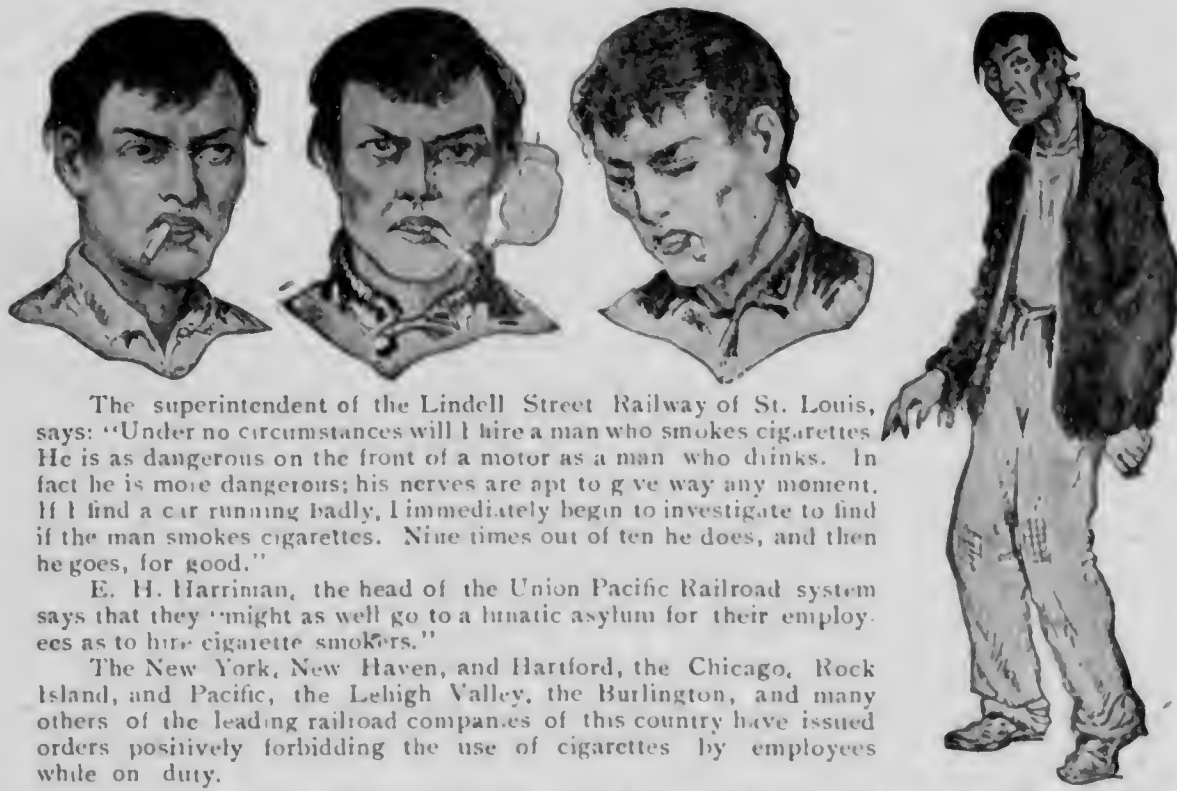
That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have it.

THE CIGARETTE

Orison Swett Marden

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[Continued from last week]

Cigarette smoking is no longer simply a moral question. The great business world has taken it up as a deadly enemy of advancement, of achievement. Leading business firms all over the country have put the cigarette on the prohibited list. In Detroit alone, sixty-nine merchants have agreed not to employ the cigarette user. In Chicago, Montgomery Ward and Company, Hibbard, Spencer, and Bartlett, and some of the other large concerns have prohibited cigarette smoking among all employees under eighteen years of age. Marshall Field and Company, and the Morgan and Wright Tire Company have this rule: "No cigarettes can be smoked by our employees." One of the questions on the application blanks at Wanamaker's reads: "Do you use tobacco or cigarettes?"



The superintendent of the Lindell Street Railway of St. Louis, says: "Under no circumstances will I hire a man who smokes cigarettes. He is as dangerous on the front of a motor as a man who drinks. In fact he is more dangerous; his nerves are apt to give way any moment. If I find a car running badly, I immediately begin to investigate to find if the man smokes cigarettes. Nine times out of ten he does, and then he goes, for good."

E. H. Harriman, the head of the Union Pacific Railroad system says that they "might as well go to a lunatic asylum for their employees as to hire cigarette smokers."

The New York, New Haven, and Hartford, the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific, the Lehigh Valley, the Burlington, and many others of the leading railroad companies of this country have issued orders positively forbidding the use of cigarettes by employees while on duty.

If there is anything the youth should regard as sacred and should preserve intact at all hazards, as it affects his future more than anything else, it is his will power, and this is affected very early in the cigarette smoker, so he finds himself a slave of a practice which was once absolutely within his own volition.

Another of the deadly influences of cigarette smoking is the gradual killing of the power of decision. The victim begins to vacillate, to waver, and to ask everybody's advice. He can not make up his mind about anything. He loses the power to say "No."

The symptoms of a cigarette victim resemble those of an opium eater. A gradual deadening, benumbing influence creeps all through the mental and moral faculties; the standards all drop to a lower level; the whole average of life is cut down, the victim loses that power of mental grasp, the grip of mind which he once had. In place of his former energy and vim and push, he is more and more inclined to take things easy and to slide along the line of the least resistance. He becomes less and less progressive. He dreams more and acts less. Hard work becomes more and more irksome and repulsive until work seems drudgery to him.

Cigarette smoking early impairs the digestive organs. It causes a gradual loss of appetite, and the wretched victim substitutes more cigarettes for food. In fact, he finally gets to a point where he becomes such a slave to the cigarette that he cannot do without it.

Herein lies one of the greatest dangers of the cigarette. It creates a longing which it cannot satisfy. Victims who have smoked from one hundred to one hundred and fifty cigarettes a day say that, while the smoking gives some temporary satisfaction, it creates a perpetual dissatisfaction, in that it never appeases the additional hunger it creates, hence the longing for other stimulants that will do what the cigarette promised but cannot fulfill.

A physician in charge of a large sanitarium in the West says that, three-fifths of all the men who came to the institution within a year, to be cured of the opium, morphine or cocaine habit, have been cigarette smokers, and that sixty per cent. of these pleaded, as their only excuse, the need of a stronger stimulant than the cigarette.

Excessive cigarette smoking increases the heart's action very materially, in some instances twenty-five or thirty beats a minute. Think of the enormous amount of extra work forced upon this delicate organ every twenty-four hours! The pulsations are not only greatly increased, but, also, very materially weakened, so that the blood is not forced to every part of the system, and hence the tissues are not nourished as they would be by means of fewer but stronger, more vigorous pulsations.

THE HOME

How to Cook Meats.

ROAST PORK.

One of the best roasts of pork is the whole or part of a fresh ham. The loin and spare ribs are also good pieces for roasting.

Rub well with pepper and salt and sprinkle with flour. Add a little sage if liked. Three or four cloves stuck into the ham gives a delicious flavor. Baste often and bake twenty minutes for each pound.

Apples peeled and halved, then baked with the pork, have a delicious flavor and are nice to serve with the roast.

TONGUE TOAST.

Take a beef's tongue that has been well boiled, chop fine and mix with cream or milk. Season with butter and salt, and let simmer until meat is heated through. Just before taking up, add the beaten yolk of an egg, let boil up, then spread on thin slices of buttered toast. Serve hot.

CLAY COURT

(Continued from First Page)

couple of hundred men left. It was plain that the expected excitement had been missed.

Mr. Lewis then went on to discuss Judge Faulkner's replies to the charges he had made. In one of them he failed to show anything—in the other he left an intimation that there had been partiality for one fellow, but did not even undertake to say what reason there was for this. One man who went in a Lewis man, and came out against him, said it was too small stuff to bother about.

Mr. Lewis's crowd was getting small on him, it was pretty late, and people were going home—and the last part of his speech was cut short.

SAUSAGE LOAF.

Take three pounds of seasoned country sausage, six crackers rolled fine, and two eggs well beaten. Work and knead until smooth, shape into loaf and cover with cracker crumbs. Bake 1½ hours, basting often. Serve either hot or sliced cold.

HAM Patties.

Chop fine some cooked ham, mix it with twice the amount of bread crumbs, and wet the mixture with milk. Put the batter in gem pans, break one egg over each, sprinkle thickly with cracker crumbs and bake until browned over.

QUICK POTPIE.

Stew one chicken until tender, and make a gravy with it. Take some fresh baked soda, or baking powder biscuit; break them open and spread on a platter, crust side down. When ready to serve pour over them the chicken and gravy.

He made fun of Judge Faulkner's promise of spending no money in the election, said that he was against election corruption but had done it, and did not say, or intimate, that he would not do it this time. He said particularly, that if there was any money spent he would know about it—it wouldn't be his friends. Just remember this on election day. He attacked the Judge for the way he says he treats witnesses, made fun of him for not smiling oftener, and abused him considerably. Mr. Lewis closed, after nearly two hours, by saying that he needed more time. There were 63 men in the room when he quit.

It is not always possible to tell the sentiment of a crowd, but this one seemed to be mostly for Faulkner.

Mr. Lewis did not seem to have the grip or effect that he did in McKee, and the opinion seemed to be that he lost rather than made votes. Travelling men, notably J. K. Baker, the tie man, and others, report that Mr. Lewis's speeches had this effect both up and down the river from here, and that there is a tide for Faulkner which will give him a majority in the county. In several places where Mr. Lewis has been claiming great strength there is now a good Faulkner majority and while Lewis will undoubtedly be ahead in some precincts, Faulkner will carry the county unless there is an earthquake.

Jackson County now seems to be very closely divided, even more so than two weeks ago, when Mr. Lewis seemed to have a good majority. He has lost many votes since then, the neither candidate has been in the county. Jackson might give Lewis a majority today but Faulkner has not yet spoken there and Clay, which was strong against him, has been turned over by his two week's campaign.

Mr. Lewis, in spite of his repeated attacks on Judge Faulkner for going on the stump, and his repeated declaration that there was no need of his going to the people, is now announcing that he will desert court here and be in Laurel County Thursday, following Judge Faulkner's tracks and trying to prevent his turning that county over as he has this.

(EDITOR'S NOTE—The Citizen, as can be seen in another column, is now in strong support of Judge Faulkner. It will not, however, attempt in anyway to mislead its readers, and will as always so far as it can learn the facts, tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. It is for Faulkner because the truth is on his side—if there were any need for mis-statements to strengthen his cause The Citizen would not be for him.)

IN OUR OWN STATE

Zinc Mine Discovered—Hocker Condemned—K. U. Mystery—Fire Insurance Fake.

ZINC MINE IN GARRARD CO.—Col. J. Worrell of Richmond has recently opened a zinc mine in Garrard County about three miles from Lancaster. Col. Worrell claims that the strike is one of the richest he has ever seen, the ore which was taken assaying 63 per cent pure zinc, which he says is a phenomenal showing. He has leased 200 acres on which zinc ore is found and made so far over a dozen openings, striking the zinc within a few feet of the surface in each opening. He is endeavoring to organize a stock company to develop the zinc deposits and build a mill similar to the barytes mill at Nicholasville to prepare the ore for the market.

HOCKER WILL HANG.—The court has overruled a motion for a rehearing of the Robert Hocker case. Hocker, a Lexington negro was sentenced to hang for the murder of Newton D. Neal, a prominent farmer of Fayette County. Gov. Willson will fix the date for his execution. This is the first capital punishment in which the governor has had to act since taking his office.

ANOTHER BREATHITT TRAGEDY.—At Jackson early in the evening of Sept. 25th, Drew Hush was shot and instantly killed by an unknown person. Hush was sitting with the family at his boarding place playing a banjo when a shot was fired through an aperture in the door, the ball entering the heart and causing instant death. The persons suspected of being implicated in the murder are Wes Clemmons, Ewen Howling and Val Miller. The people of Jackson are very much excited over the assassination.

There is a great deal of excitement at State University this week over the mysterious disappearance of Mr. W. Ernest Smith, a Freshman matriculate of Hindman, Ky. Mr. Smith roomed with his brother, L. E. Smith, a Sophomore, only a short distance from the University. On the evening of the 22nd he left his room to attend a caucus of the Freshman class in one of the dormitories. When he did not return to his room that night or the next morning his brother became alarmed and began to inquire for him. No one had seen him at the class meeting. Altho the Police were notified they were able to do nothing to learn his whereabouts. His people at Hindman were communicated with but they had not heard from him. His friends fear that he has been murdered by robbers and his body secreted. The University faculty will take up the case and attempt to trace the mystery.

The Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is in session this week at Harboursville, with Bishop David H. Moore, D. D., LL. D. as presiding officer. Between 150 and 200 ministers are in attendance.

The Kentucky Normal School opened last week with an increased attendance in all departments over last fall.

At Russellville, Ky., on Sept. 29th Dan Ray, a colored man shot and killed his wife and then cut his own throat with a butcher knife. Altho his windpipe was severed his physician says he will recover.

Commissioner Bell, of Frankfort is warning the people of Kentucky against the Oriental Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Johnston, Penn., which he says is not authorized to do business in this state. Mr. Bell says in part, "Any one is of course at liberty to take insurance with this or any other unauthorized company, but the one insuring becomes responsible for the 2 per cent on all premiums paid, and then in case of loss, where suit is necessary, there is no one in the state upon whom service of process can be had."

A very destructive fire visited Central City last week. Occurring at night it gained great headway before it was discovered, so that little could be done to save the buildings already in flames. By the vigilance of the men of the town the fire did not spread to the residence portion of the town. The total losses on stock, and fixtures of the buildings burned was over \$13,000, on which there was insurance of \$5,750. The burned buildings will soon be replaced by substantial brick structures.

BEREA'S NEW WORKERS

Professor James P. Faulkner, who begins his work at Berea this fall as professor in the Normal Department and Superintendent of Extension Work, is one of Kentucky's most eminent sons. Born in Knox County in 1869, he belonged to a family of means, but large ambitions and capabilities. One brother is the well-known Judge Faulkner of Harboursville, and other members of the family achieved honorable distinction. Prof. Faulkner graduated from Union College and became its president in early manhood. After a successful administration of several years, he went east for further study at Boston University and Harvard, and has received degrees from both institutions. Professor Moore of Harvard recommended him to Berea, with the statement "he is one of the ablest men whom we have ever had here, and one of the broadest and purest Christians. I have never had a student for whom I had a greater regard."

Professor Faulkner comes especially to prosecute the Extension Work for which Berea is famous, and which has had such able representatives in Professors Matheny, Haymond and Dimsmore.

Professor John E. Caffee, who begins work with the Normal Department of Berea College this fall, is a man of very unusual abilities and special adaptations for this particular work. Prof. Caffee was born in Missouri in 1875, and graduated from the famous Park College in that state, pursuing post graduate work in the University of Missouri, and the University of Chicago. He has shown himself an educator of rare power in the conduct of Hylan Academy in Kentucky, and in a professorship in Tusculum College in Tennessee. He is a "fix foster," winning instant admiration, and always proving to his students "as good as he looks."

HEBREW MAXIMS.

Do not to others what you would not have others do to you.
A simple light answers as well for a hundred men as for one.
Hospitality is an expression of divine worship.
Thy friend has a friend, and thy friend's friend has a friend; be discreet.

THE Berea National Bank

No. 8435.
Report of the condition of the Berea National Bank, at Berea, in the state of Kentucky at the close of business, September 23, 1908.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$68,710 92
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	85 77
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	1,125 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	5,233 97
Other real estate owned	3,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents	15,169 08
Checks and other cash items	56 30
Notes of other National Banks	300 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	57 10
TOTAL	
Legal-tender notes	\$4,057 05
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	9 83
5,440 05	
125,301 17	
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$25,000 00
Surplus fund (earned)	3,750 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	542 42
National Bank notes outstanding	24,400 00
Individual deposits subject to check	71,283 75
Certified checks	325 00
TOTAL	
State of Kentucky, County of Madison, ss:	
I, J. L. Gay, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.	
J. L. Gay, Cashier.	
Correct—Attest: S. E. Welch, S. R. Baker, Wright Kelly, Directors.	
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of Sept., 1908.	
G. D. Holliday, Notary Public.	

THE MARKET

Berea Prices

Potatoes, Irish, per bu. \$1.00
Cabbage, 2½c per lb.
Honey, 15c per lb.
Beans, 10c per gal.
Apples, per bu.—60c.—\$1.25.
Eggs, per dozen, 18c.
Butter, per lb.—15c.
Hacon, per lb.—18c.
Ham, per lb.—15c.
Lard, per lb.—10-12c.
Chickens, on foot, per lb.—10c.
Hens, on foot, per lb.—8c.
Feathers, per lb.—35c.
Corn, —95c.
Wheat, per bu.—\$1.00
Oats, 80c.

Live Stock

Louisville, Sept. 29, 1908.

Choice export steers	4 25	5 00
Choice butcher steers	3 75	4 50
Common butcher steers	2 25	3 00
Medium butcher steers	3 00	4 00
Choice butcher steers	3 25	4 25
Choice butcher heifers	3 50	4 00
Medium butcher heifers	3 00	3 50
Common butcher heifers	2 50	2 00
Choice butcher cows	3 00	4 00
Medium butcher cows	2 75	3 00
Common butcher cows	2 50	2 75
Canners	1 00	1 75
Choice fat oxen	3 50	4 00
Medium oxen	3 00	4 00
Choice bulls	2 50	3 00
Medium bulls	2 25	2 50
Common bulls	1 50	2 00
Choice veal calves	6 75	7 25
Medium veal calves	4 50	6 00
Common calves	2 50	4 00
Good feeders	4 00	4 25
Medium feeders	3 50	4 00
Common feeders	2 50	2 50
Choice stock steers	2 00	3 65
Medium stock steers	3 25	2 75
Common stock steers	3 00	3 50
Medium stock heifers	2 50	3 25
Choice stock heifers	3 00	4 25
Common mixed stockers	3 50	3 65
Choice milk cows	25 00	30 00
Medium milk cows	20 00	25 00
Common milk cows	10 00	20 00

HOES

Choice packers and butchers,	
200 to 300 lbs.	7 00
Medium packers and butchers,	
160 to 200 lbs.	7 00
Choice pigs, 90-120 lbs.	5 00
Light pigs, 50-90 lbs.	4 25
Light shippers, 120-160 lbs.	5 50
Roughs, 150-500 lbs. up to	6 00

SHEEP

Choice fat sheep	3 00
Medium sheep	2 50
Common sheep	2 00
Ewes	1 50
Choice lambs	4 50
Seconds	4 00
Good butcher lambs	4 50
Chubs and tall ends	2 50

MESS PORK—\$12 50
HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 13½-14c, heavy to medium 13c.

SHOULDERS—10c per lb.
BACON—Clear rib sides, 12½c regular clear sides 10½c, breakfast bacon 18c, sugar cured shoulders 10c, bacon extra 10c, bellies 14c.

heavy 13c.
LARD—Prime steam in tins 11½c, pure leaf in tins 11½c, in tubs 13c.
DRIED BEEF—12c
EGGS—Case count 18c, per doz. candied 15c.

BUTTER—15-25c per lb.
POULTRY—Spring chickens 13c. to 14c, hens 10c, ducks, old 8c, turkeys, 10-12c, ducks, young 9c.

WHEAT—No. 2, red \$1.02, mixed 83c.

CORN—No. 2, white, 83½c, No. 3, mixed 83c.

OATS—New No. 3, white 51½c, No. 3 mixed 52c.

RYE—No. 2 Northern 80c, No. 3 Northern 90c.

Deal with those who are fortunate.
The weakness of thy wall invites the burglar.

The place honors not the man; 'tis the man who gives honor to the place. If a word spoken in its time is worth one piece of money, silence in its time is worth two.

Two pieces of coin in one bag make more noise than a hundred.
If thou tellest thy secret to three persons, ten know it.

HUMANISMS.

Silent men never have occasion to eat their words.

Passenger trains would be more apt to run on schedule time if brakemen didn't have to pry so many kissing females apart at stations.

Strange, if True.

A curious thing happened at a little gathering which I attended a few nights ago.

"Did somebody, mistaking the hosts for one of the guests, tell him it was stupid?"

"No. A young lady who was asked to sing got up without any urging."
"Oh, I've seen girls do that."
"But this one could sing."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Porter Drug Co.

(INCORPORATED)

PHONE 12.

BEREA, KY.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 183

OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

Pres. Frost will preach at the College Chapel Sunday night, Dr. Thompson being at Blue Lick, where he and Mr. Hudson are holding special meetings this week.

Miss Bertha King was the guest of friends in Livingston Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. J. W. VanWinkle of Mt. Vernon was in town the latter part of the week.

Miss Beulah Vira and father of Scaffold Cause were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Dalton the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett VanWinkle have moved into one of Miss Kate Coddington's houses on Prospect St.

Mr. Green Bales is at home from Morehead for a visit with relatives here.

Several members from the Baptist church here attended Sunday school rally held by the church at Silver Creek last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Wagers left Monday for Waversville for a week's visit with relatives.

Mr. Will Fox, who received a very serious injury on the foot while at work several weeks ago, was brought to the hospital for treatment Monday.

Miss Nina King will leave Friday for Duluth, South Carolina where she will teach for the coming year.

The most stylish millinery ever shown in Berea was displayed at Mrs. S. R. Baker's opening last Friday and Saturday. The store was beautifully decorated with golden rods. Mrs. Baker and her clerks were charmingly arrayed. The hats were exquisite creations of taste and beauty, and it was evident that the ladies of the community appreciated this because from the time the store opened in the morning till late at night throngs of pleased customers crowded the aisles.

Mrs. Sallie Burns of Hamilton, O., is visiting friends and relatives in Berea this week.

Miss Louise Wolfe, who has been ill with typhoid fever for two months is improving.

Mr. Jacob Browning is out again, having grown a full beard during his stage of fever.

Word has been received from Mr. E. Albert Cook that he and his family are well and are pleasantly located at 924a Manse St., Montreal, Canada.

After the regular society meeting last Friday night, Beta Kappa gave a spread on the athletic field. Mr. Epsilon Pi entertained the new girls at the gymnasium. After a short program, marshmallows and punch were served.

Mr. Stanley Frost is out of town this week on a trip thru Jackson and Clay Counties.

Mr. Vaughn, a state Sunday school worker, spent Friday night in Berea. He reports great dryness in the region thru which he has passed, and says that while he was at Brooksville, in Bracken County quails flew into the town utterly exhausted for lack of water. Some were easily caught by the people and others when given a drink quickly recovered and flew away.

A Teachers Association Meeting was held at Burch Lick last Saturday, with a good attendance. Mr. Vaughn was present.

Supt. T. A. Edwards returned from Christ's Hospital, Cincinnati, Monday.

An announcement has been received of the marriage of Mr. Arthur S. Worthen, a former Berea worker, to Miss Jennie M. Kennedy of Apple Hill, Ont. Their home is at MacDonald College, Province of Quebec.

Hon. Andrew Johnson candidate for

Congress from 8th Congressional District on Prohibition Party ticket, is to speak in Berea on the 28th of October.

BIBLE STUDY CONFERENCE

The first International Student Bible Convention will be held under the auspices of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Association at Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 22-25.

The number of delegates is limited to 1,200. A careful effort is being made to secure representation from practically every institution of higher learning for men throughout North America. The object of the conference is to promote intelligent, systematic, personal Bible study among thinking men and to secure the active cooperation of the church to win students to Christian living by means of the Bible.

John R. Mott will preside. Among the speakers are Prof. Jenks of Cornell, Bishop McDowell of Chicago, Dean Rosworth of Oberlin and Robert E. Speer, besides many others of international repute as Christian workers.

MOUNTAIN DAY

Students should take care not to miss going to Bear Knob Saturday. Mountain Day is always one of the most pleasant of the year, and with Prof. Lewis in charge a good time can safely be promised to everyone. The wagons will go out Scaffold Cane Pike, and after spending a good part of the day on the Knob will return by Big Hill seeing the reservoirs on the way. The first wagons will leave Ladies Hall yard at 8:00, the second at 9:00, returning at 3:00 and 4:00 in the afternoon.

BEREA VS. C. U.

Berea played Central University at Danville last Saturday, losing by the score of 16-0.

The day was rather warm for football, but the spectators did not want for opportunities to yell as the game was fast and interesting.

C. U. showed up to advantage because of a heavier team and their coaching. Their backfield played well together and was steady, although Berea on many occasions ripped their line spilling the interference and downing the ball behind the line. Duffy at right end was their star player, making long gains, and handling well the forward pass used by his teammates.

Berea kicked off to C. U. and held for downs. Then taking the ball they rushed by cross tackle formations to the ten yard line, where the signals were crossed and the ball went over. Then C. U. by a succession of line hucks through Berea's right tackle and the use of the forward pass rushed the ball over for the first touchdown. The try for goal failed.

At this stage of the game Berea went to pieces for a couple of minutes and C. U. rushed the ball across for another touchdown.

During the second half, Berea tore through C. U. for big gains, only to

FOR SALE.

18 acres of good land one and a half mile from Berea, Ky. Four room box house and a 30x16 barn and good garden. Price \$500.
Joe Williams, Berea, Ky.

FOR SALE—House and lot. Corner Jackson and Elder Sts. For particulars address me at Disputanta, Mason Anglin.

A Brazilian Fish Story.

Two youths went down to the river to fish, and one of them was surprised on turning round to see his companion with only his feet and ankles sticking out of the mouth of a huge fish. Nothing daunted, however, he rose to the occasion and plunged his harpoon into the tail of the ferocious animal, which promptly ejected the unfortunate youth on to the bank.—Brazilian Review.

U Z P F

Use Zaring's Patent Flour

And do not fail to visit our store when in need of something good to eat.

We carry a complete line of staple and fancy groceries, fruits and vegetables.

THE CLEAN STORE

H. R. Prather

Successor to Golden Grocery Company.

Phone 184

Opposite Citizen Office

MILLINERY FALL AND WINTER STYLES

Ready for Your Inspection

We hope to be favored with a call

VERY RESPECTFULLY,

MISS ALLIE FOWLER,

Chestnut Street, Opposite Welch's, Berea, Kentucky

lose the ball at critical stages, and on occasions playing poor inside football. Within a few minutes after play was resumed in the second half C. U. scored another touchdown this time on a fluke kick which bounded over the line, where a C. U. man fell on the ball. Cave kicked goal.

Berea's backfield showed up well, the greatest difficulty being weak interference at times, and a tendency to mix signals. The line men all played well and considering the new men played, Capt. Swope was well pleased with their showing.

On the offensive Thornton was Berea's star player, tearing through the line for big gains. On the defensive, Wheeler and Swope put up a grand game, Swope's tackling in the open being spectacular and effective.

On the whole the game resulted with credit to Berea and Capt. Swope should be able to take a team to play State, that will hold them down to a low score and even cross their goal line.

A CARD

To the Democrats of the 25th Judicial District:

Sincerely grateful for favors of the past, I again ask at your hands the nomination for the Circuit Judgeship.

I realize that no mere man can be a perfect judge, and that a public official whose duties require him to decide according to fixed rules of law and evidence, every disputed question in numerous hotly waged contests can not hope to satisfy every litigant, but in discharging my official duties I have endeavored to keep constantly before me the words of my oath of office which requires me to administer justice without respect to person and to do equal right to the poor and the rich, and to faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of the office to the best of my abilities, and I have at all times conscientiously striven to keep that oath inviolate. If the people of this district feel that I have to a reasonable degree, met the requirements of this important position I will greatly appreciate the endorsement which I respectfully ask but if my service has not been reasonably satisfactory I do not desire to be continued in office, and my support

will be cheerfully given to the people's choice for the position.

J. M. BENTON.

Winchester, Ky., Sept. 29, 1905.

FACTS ABOUT CONSUMPTION

(By Dr. Robert H. Cowley.)

Consumption is the most common and the most deadly disease known to the people of Kentucky. One out of every seven who die in Kentucky die of consumption which causes twice as many deaths as any other known disease. Last year over 6,000 Kentuckians died of consumption.

Every citizen of Kentucky should know three things about consumption. First, it is contagious.

Second, it is preventable.

Third, it is curable.

1. Contagion.

It is now definitely known that consumption may be given by one person to another. This is due to the fact that consumption is caused by a germ. This germ is so small that it has to be magnified 1,000,000 times before it can be seen, so that millions of them may be on a piece of bread or in a drop of milk without being visible to the human eye. These germs or seeds of the disease are found in the spit of people with consumption in great numbers and they may be found in the dust, air, carpets, walls, and furniture of the rooms where consumptives have lived. This dust and air filled with germs are breathed by other members of the family and so they take the disease. It is a common thing for several members of one household to take the disease and die off one after another, some times one every year till they are all gone.

2. Prevention.

1. Every person having a long continued cough should send some of his spit in a bottle to some doctor who is provided with a microscope and who has had training in the study of germs, to find out if it contains the germs of consumption.

2. Every hit of spit from a person who has or who is suspected of having consumption should be spit into a small piece of paper and promptly buried in the stove. It should not be spit into spittoons or on paper on the floor because the flies will get into it and carry the germs to the

food and thus expose the whole family. The danger from a consumptive lies in the spit and in the spit alone. If this is burned the disease will not spread but will die out.

3. Cure.

The consumptive should have a room by himself. It is dangerous for any one to sleep in the room with him. His room should be large, well aired, and with windows toward the south to get sunlight. Fresh air and sunlight are death to disease. When away from home the consumptive should spit in squares of paper which may be carried in the pocket. These to be burned at the first opportunity.

3. There is no medicine which will cure consumption. Those advertised to do so are all fakes and money that is spent on them is worse than wasted.

The only cure lies in plenty of easily digested food. Out door air 24 hours in the day. Nothing will kill a consumptive quicker than a stuffy room. Sleep out doors in the summer and with all the windows open in the winter. Heat the sleeping room warm once a day to dry it out.

4. A consumptive should never tire himself with exercise or work but always stop his work or exercise before the point of fatigue is reached. If these directions are followed at least one half of all consumptives will recover provided the treatment is begun soon enough.

Weak and run down people take consumption easily so everybody especially those who have friends that are consumptives should be careful to keep their general health in the best possible condition. To do this they should sleep with windows wide open, take plenty of good exercise, learn to breathe the lungs full of pure air many times a day. Take at least eight hours sleep every night, avoid alcoholics and stimulants and take a cold sponge bath every morning on getting out of bed.

No person should use a room which has been occupied by a consumptive until it has been fumigated with formalin or sulphur, burning three pounds of the latter to an ordinary room with all flues and cracks stopped up. The floors should be scrubbed with soap and water and then with carbolic acid solution, the paper removed and wood work repainted.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

The autumn hills are hid "neath rustling leaves,

From bush and branch the birds their songs outpour;

The orchard drops its laden boughs to earth,

And on her bosom casts its bounteous store.

Prepare for early frosts.

Good time to dig borers out of the tree trunks. Use a small knife and a flexible piece of wire.

If you want long-keeping pumpkins and squashes, gather and store them before they are frosted. A cool, dry, frost-proof room is a better place to keep them than a cellar.

Clean up all trash in the orchard. Now the weeds (there shouldn't be any). Burn all rubbish. Then ows, hawks, cats and crows can readily see and catch all field mice.

Storing vegetables. Onions: Store in a loft rather in the cellar. In the latter they will sprout, to their injury. A few parsnips for winter may be lifted and stored in sand in the cellar; but, as freezing sweetens them, it is best to leave many of them outdoors for later use. Potatoes: Store in bins one foot or eighteen inches deep, raised somewhat from the floor. Do not bruise or they will be likely to rot. Roots in the nature of salsify and horse-radish, freezing does not hurt, so the main lot may stay out where grown; but some should be dug and put in earth in the cellar for winter use. Sweet potatoes: Pack in boxes of dry earth, not having the roots touch each other; then store the boxes in a dry frost-proof place.

From October Farm Journal.

EGGS IS EGGS.

Let us sing the praise of the Great American Hen, who, during the past year, may well have cackled with pride over the production of nearly one billion three hundred million dozen of eggs! Do you realize what that means? Well, listen, if instead of remaining quietly at home in Iowa, she had chosen to demonstrate her powers to the universe at large, the Hen might have laid those eggs, each two inches long, end to end, in a continuous chain reaching 238,813 miles up to the moon, back, again and then then more than half way around the world for good measure—a total of 492,424 miles of eggs! Furthermore, if those eggs had been made into one omelet half an inch thick, that omelet would easily have covered Manhattan Island, an area of 22 square miles!

An old Mohammedan legend tells that King Solomon used to travel

L. A. Davis, M. D.

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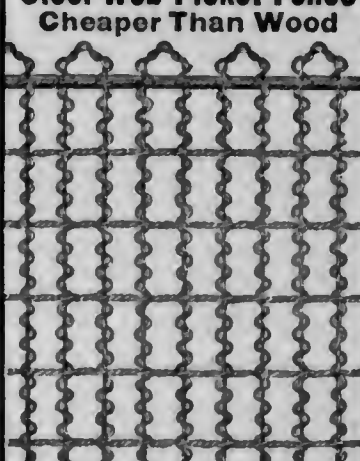
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WRITE FOR SAMPLE

DE KALB, ILL. KANSAS CITY, MO.

thru the air with all his arms on a wonderful flying carpet, protected from the rays of the sun by the wings of a host of birds. Now, according to the poultry census, there are in the United States about two hundred and eighty millions of chickens, guinea fowls, turkeys, geese and ducks of the poultry voting age, which is three months or over. It required to furnish a moving canopy like that of King Solomon, the harnessed fowls of this country, allowing only a foot of spread to each, could easily shadow a space of ten square miles.—Arthur Gutterman in October Woman's Home Companion.

De Style—On what side does appendicitis come?
Doctor (jokingly)—On the inside.—New York Press.

PUBLIC RENTING

I will on Saturday, October 10, '05 on the premises one mile from Paint Lick station on the Wallacetown pike in Madison County, Kentucky, rent to the highest bidder, two tracts of land for 1905.

Tract No. 1 contains 45 acres all in grass except 5 acres to go in tobacco. Has upon it a 3-room house, good clasp at the door, good pond, good tobacco barn with sticks, and about 1 acre in fruit.

Tract No. 2 contains 57 acres, 14 acres to go in wheat or rye, 20 acres, to go in corn, remainder in grass. Has upon it a 3-room house, good tobacco barn and sticks.

Will offer the two farms separately, then as a whole, and whichever way they bring the most money, that bid will be accepted. This land all broke out of blue grass this year.

Terms: The renter or renters will be required to execute a note with good security, payable on or before Nov. 1st, 1905.

Renting to commence at 10 a. m.

M. D. Flack,

Kirkville, Kentucky.

W. P. Prewitt, Auctioneer.
Berea, Kentucky.

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Ugden Armour carries only \$2.50
with him when he is in Europe. He
doesn't want to be tempted to over-
tip the waiters.

A Columbus, O., man saved his life
by clinging to a mule's tail. The grave-
yards are full of men who tried this
method and failed.

One firm of four men having their
headquarters near the Illinois river
gather \$100,000 worth of pelts every
year, which are sent to Europe.

A Philadelphia doctor says now
that it is whickered men that make
kissing dangerous. He must have a
friend in the safety razor business.

Cuba exported \$1,839,023 worth of
tobacco, \$965,310 worth of cigars, \$24,-
284 worth of cigarettes and \$11,555
worth of cut tobacco in March, 1908.

There are 300 paint factories in this
country, making over 100,000,000 gal-
lons of paint a year and the business
demand is increasing faster than the
facilities.

If the matter were to be put to a
votes of males between 10 and 20, the
schools would be closed and all mathe-
matical problems would be worked out
on score cards.

The symptoms are that the print
paper and wood pulp schedule will
have to wait and take its chances
with the others. Meanwhile it will
remain sacrosanct.

Depositors of a busted Japanese
bank have formally requested the
president to commit suicide, whereas
in this country the depositors are ex-
pected to do that.

It is reported that a well-known
football player is suffering from the
effects of overstudy. This sounds ex-
tremely like a story that can be cor-
rectly classed with the nature fakes.

Gold has been discovered in the
Philippines. Those islands may yet
pay handsomely. Alaska was long
called "Seward's Folly." But it is one
of the finest investments any country
ever made.

A young man in New York was ar-
rested for kissing girls on the street,
but explained he kissed them because
seeing so many pretty girls set him
crazy. What a wave of osculation
would strike Baltimore, exclaims the
Baltimore American, if the number of
pretty girls turned masculine heads
like that.

France is confronting a serious prob-
lem in the excess of the death rate
over the birth rate. It is more than
a national—it is a world tragedy for
a nation so conspicuous in history
and in romance, in poetry and gallant
achievement as France to be com-
pelled to face, even remotely, the pros-
pect of dying out.

A foreign nobleman who has been
visiting in this country says that
American girls are foolish to marry
for titles, as the titled husbands are
no good and do not represent the best
of their class. He need not be giving
this out for information, after the titled
fortune hunters themselves have
been doing everything in their power
to publish broadcast the same knowl-
edge.

A new German law provides that
the German language shall be used at
all public meetings in all parts of the
empire. This is part of the sys-
tematic effort to bring about the Ger-
manization of Alsace, German Poland
and the Danish districts of Schleswig-
Holstein. The number of people af-
fected is about 4,500,000. Language
is the mightiest implement of con-
quest.

There are in New Haven about 4,000
persons who have come from a sin-
gle province in Italy. They pride
themselves—and well they may—on
the fact that during the last 20 years
not one of them has been sentenced
to jail in New Haven, there has not
been a single divorce case, no one
has been implicated in a murder case,
and there have been few civil actions
among them. It is evident, either
that these Italians are most uncon-
monly good people by nature, or that
the air of Connecticut makes it still
the "land of steady habits."

Money Wasters
American Women Drive Men to Dishonesty
By BETTY GREEN.

Americans are too extravagant. This is going to be a hard winter. The spendthrifts and money-wasters have got to pay the price.

The women of America have helped to make hard times. All they live for, all they care for, is clothes—the latest shape in hats, the newest fangled skirts. And they are none too particular how they get what they want or who pays for it. Oh, I am not saying that American women are not moral, but I do say that they do not care what price their husbands and fathers and brothers pay for the luxury and finery they demand. More men are driven to dishonesty by the white hand of a woman, stuck all over with jewels, than by their own love of horses, rich food and gay times.

The American child is not taught how to save money, but how to spend it. Everything they want—give it to them so long as you have the price or credit—that's the policy of the modern mother, and she is raising a nation of spendthrifts, whose one thought is to get what they want when they want it. That is why men and women, the few who know how to save, will in time be masters of those who know only how to spend.

Flattery Ruins Young Men
By JOHN A. HOWLAND.

Flattery to the young man is one of the most dangerous things in his social life. Give a young man his share of good looks and pleasing personality and he needs an unusually level head in order to know where he stands on the basis of sterling merit. Always he may expect the social adulation of the young woman.

It was of just such a young man as this that a professor in a technological school was telling me a short time ago. Jones wasn't a bad sort of chap. His bump of modesty was wholly undeveloped and he was aggressive in his egotism. But he was doing well in school and, with few exceptions, was reasonably popular with his fellows. With the young women he was it. Jones was nearing the time of graduation when he stopped his professor one day to ask if, in case knowledge of an opening came to his teacher, he might be put in touch with it. That was ten years ago, and in those days the college man rather suffered because of his diploma. But one day opportunity came and Jones was put in touch with it.

It was in the electrical end of a big manufacturing concern where for the first year or so Jones might expect no more than \$10 or \$12 a week for his services. He would be expected to work hard and uphill, perhaps. But Jones was willing to try and passed from the school to the manufactory. About a year later the professor was surprised when Jones stepped into his private office in the school, indignant. Without preface Jones jumped on his old instructor, charging that for more than a year the influence of his old teacher had been to handicap him in progress and to cheat him out of at least \$70 a month. How? Simply because Jones had been wasting a year in the manufacturing concern at salaries of \$15 and \$20 a week, when at Jones' first move for another place he had received an offer of \$150 a month!

Roasting his old instructor, Jones departed, and the professor, interested in the case, went to the house to which he had recommended the young man. There he learned that Jones had done reasonably well, only that every one in contact with him suffered from his egotism. Suddenly, at a moment's notice, Jones had quit, saying that he had a place at double the salary he had been receiving. Further investigation showed that a kinsman of Jones' had found him a position with a southern state organization at \$150 a month, at which Jones in his egotism jumped at the conclusion that he could have done far better for himself without the help of his instructor.

Jones' story in the south was that, still stimulated in his egotism and confident of his "pull" with the state officials, he had become unbearable even to his friends and inside a year had been let out of his position. Spoiled by his egotism, he had drifted along in the effort to regain a like position until he had landed in the little Michigan town, just in time to open its new lighting plant at \$50 a month.

This case of Jones is more or less typical. Flattery virtually had incapacitated him for work for which otherwise he was fitted. His head had been turned. Seeing himself in his own exaggerated light, he was intolerant of any one or anything which did not give back to him his own image as he saw it. Unfortunately for the type, the world refuses to do even justice to the egotist unless he combines with his egotism some element of the mixer which takes from it some of its offensiveness. In general, what calls for more satisfaction to the observer than to see the self-satisfied man, certain of himself, who goes on to his logical downfall? Can any one imagine that Jones found sympathy in his old instructor?

Young man, don't let yourself be made the victim of flattery. Don't allow yourself to get into a position where flattery is at all necessary to your work, whatever it may be. It requires manfulness to work in the face of criticism. Invite criticism from those who will criticize, but avoid flattery and its subtle inroads upon your good sense.

The Church Losing Its Grip
By REV. WM. M. LAWRENCE, D. D.,
Of Orange, N. J.

There is a remedy, and that is to keep right on worshipping and striving to get the best out of the church. If that is done, the Christian will in time get his second wind, as it were, and begin to worship anew. To a great many people, an active spiritual life means the gathering of big congregations, the building of great churches and thousands of people looking into these edifices on Sunday.

MOUNTAIN FORESTS ABLAZE
FIRES FANNED BY STRONG WINDS ARE BEYOND CONTROL.
Ohio and Pennsylvania Suffering From Disease Epidemic as the Result of the Drought.

Utica, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The forest fires in the Adirondacks, fanned by a strong wind, are now beyond the control of the hundreds of men who have been fighting them. According to reports received here, large areas are being swept by the flames and several small villages and camps are being wiped out.

Long Lake West, a village of about 100 inhabitants, was burned and the damage resulting amounts to many thousands of dollars.

The village contained about a dozen buildings, the railroad station and a large storehouse, which supplied the camps for miles around.

The preserve of Dr. Webb, at Ne-hasane, was threatened Saturday and this city was appealed to for assistance.

Fire Chief Sullivan and a force from the Utica department are now at Ne-hasane.

Communication was entirely cut off Sunday afternoon and the last message said several camps and hamlets were seriously threatened, and that the fires were raging beyond all control, not alone along the ground brush, but high up in the trees.

Pittsburg, Sept. 28.—With losses aggregating several million dollars from forest fires and heavy damages to crops and live stocks, the reported loss of a number of lives due to fighting timber conflagrations, the enforced idleness of thousands of workmen owing to the suspension of manufacturing establishments because of lack of water, the health authorities are predicting a serious epidemic of contagious diseases, and many small streams dried up and practically oblit-erated the drought of 1908, which has belted Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia in its grasp for more than two months, remains unbroken, each day gradually increasing the seriousness of the unprecedented situation.

Three times during the excessive dry spell there have been very slight rains. Aside from the millions of feet of timber destroyed and the daily loss to manufacturers and farmers, probably the most serious phase of the situation is the threatened epidemic.

A majority of the population of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia are even now suffering from throat affections caused by the great accumulation of dust and the heavy clouds of smoke.

The health authorities have sounded warnings to the public to boil all water used for internal purposes, and say by doing this only can many deaths and much sickness be prevented.

DRUNKEN MOB
Fires Into Church Folk and Three Men Are Killed—Pastor Is Shot.

Jefferson, Tenn., Sept. 28.—One of the bloodiest affairs in the history of East Tennessee occurred near the Tennessee-Kentucky line, north of Anthrax Postoffice, Sunday. The scene was the little Baptist church within 50 yards of which a blind tiger has been operated for months.

Just as the services had closed Sunday morning and nearly all the congregation had emerged from the church, a crowd of drunken men, who had visited the blind tiger, began firing into the church people with pistols. John Bennett, J. W. McKinney and Edward Thomas were shot down near the church steps and died almost instantly, streams of blood from the wounded bodies flowing down the steps of the little church.

The preacher, a Rev. King, was shot and mortally wounded in the church yard. Another worshiper, named Gibson, was also shot down in front of the church, but he is not dangerously wounded.

The tragedy was nothing more than a drunken mob's work. Anthrax is five miles off a railroad and has no telephone connection. Jeffco officers could not learn the names of any of the men implicated in the shooting. All of the dead and wounded men were men of families except Bennett.

Launch Struck Bridge Support.
Chicago, Sept. 28.—Seven men out of a party of eight were drowned in the Calumet river, at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, South Chicago, Sunday night, when the pleasure launch Lemon struck one of the supports of a railroad bridge and sank with all on board. The owner of the boat succeeded in swimming to the shore. Albert Westgren, the only man saved, was taken in custody by the police. He said the only one of the drowned men he knew was John Frick, his brother-in-law. The launch had been plying up and down the river in the storm.

Five Persons Blown To Pieces.
Scranton, Pa., Sept. 28.—Three Americans and two Italians were blown to pieces in an explosion of dynamite while working at Cross Keys cut, along the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, near Tohyhanna.

Stopped the "Shows."
Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 28.—Sunday amusements received a jolt Sunday night when the managers of the Orpheum and Casino theaters, while attempting to give performances, were arrested and posted forfeits.

For young people
THE HINDU BOY.
His Lot is a Hard One Because of the "Caste Rule."

Boys and girls of America—this great land where all are born free and equal before the law—cannot well imagine the condition of their poor little brothers and sisters of India, victims of the "caste" condition. Indeed, the word "slavery" might well be substituted for the word "caste," for both describe a condition of bondage.

As a matter of fact, caste is hereditary. And so it has been for 2,000 years, and unless something is done to bring about a great social revolution in that benighted country it will continue to exist 2,000 years more. The Hindu is a most conservative creature, and willingly walks in the grooves made by his ancestors. To give you a hint as to the meaning of the term "caste" I quote a well-known writer on the subject:

"All these castes are hereditary. A priest's son becomes a priest; a soldier's son a soldier; a carpenter's son a carpenter; a scavenger's son a scavenger. There is no question, 'What shall we do with our boys?' in Hinduism. For a sire to start his son in any other calling but his own would be against his caste, and there all argument ends. For caste is both social and religious, and includes the calling as well as the creed.

"The requirements and restrictions of caste are innumerable. Many of them arbitrary, inconsistent and even

contradictory. The principal laws direct that individuals shall marry only those of their own caste, eat with their own caste, and of food cooked by a caste-fellow, or a Brahmin, that no superior shall allow an inferior to touch his cooked food, or even enter the room in which it is being cooked, but articles of a dry nature, such as grain and rice, are exempt from defilement by touch so long as they remain dry. Water and other liquids are peculiarly susceptible to contamination, but rivers, reservoirs and ponds are excepted. The higher and "clean" castes are not allowed to touch the lower or outcastes; even the brushing of garments in passing is reckoned defilement, and the shadow of an inferior is considered unclean."



A Hindu's Boy's Costume.

A BEAUTIFUL FLOWER.
The Narcissus and the Legends Concerning Its Origin.

When children run into the woods to gather flowers they find in sheltered places by the side of little brooks the beautiful flower Narcissus. This is a very ancient flower and poets of all times have sung about it. It bloomed even as long ago as when the gods and goddesses were supposed to live on the earth. The old Grecian legends say it was the flower the maiden Proserpine was gathering when Pluto took her away to his dark home under the ground.

Another legend tells about a beautiful youth named Narcissus. His father was a river god named Cephalus, and his mother a nymph called Liriope. The wonderful beauty of the youth caused many to love him, but he was cold and indifferent to all.

A poor little nymph called Echo loved him so dearly that she pined away and died because he would not care for her.

At last Nemesis, the goddess of retribution, decided to punish him for his hard heart.

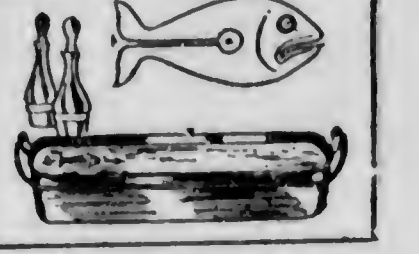
She caused him to fall in love with his own image as he looked into a stream, and as he could never reach this beautiful reflection he gradually perished with hopeless love.

His body was changed into the beautiful flowers, which have ever after borne his name.



A Centipede's Trouble.
A centipede was happy quite, Until a road, in fun, Asked him which leg followed which; This wrought his mind to such a pitch He lay distressed in a ditch, Uncertain how to run.

A SUMMER TRICK.
Good Fishing Game Which Will Mystify Your Friends.
Cut out of ordinary paper a gold fish like the one in the picture, life size. In the center cut a circular opening (a), communicating with the tail by means of the narrow canal (a, b), opening at b. Put plenty of water in a good-sized bathtub, for, if you do this trick right, your fish will swim far and well. To make the fish swim the water like a thing of life, explains Magical Experiments, pour a large-sized drop of oil into the opening (a), which will immediately seek to spread itself over the surface of the water. But it can only do this through the narrow



Explanatory Diagram.

canal (a, b). If the effect of the repulsive force the fish will travel in the inverse direction to the output of oil; in other words, the fish will go forward and will swim quite a distance.

AN AUCTION PARTY.
How a Jolly Evening Can Be Spent with Your Friends.

Nothing would be jollier for an evening's entertainment than an auction party.

Sometimes at summer resorts real auctions are held on a small scale just for fun, and the bidders pay real money for the articles that are knocked down to them.

But the kind of auction suggested for your party requires no money, only a little wit and ingenuity.

Having selected your articles and carefully wrapped and tied and numbered them, prepare a catalogue for your guests to consult in the course of the sale. A suggested catalogue will be found at the close of this article.

Ask a glib-tongued friend to take the part of auctioneer, and supply each guest with a certain number of beans in a bag made to look like the money bags used by the banks.

Tell the guests not to bid too high at the outset or they will not get many articles.

- Suggested Catalogue.**
1. A bit of old lace (a shoe lace).
 2. A portrait of her late majesty, Queen Victoria (an English penny).
 3. A study in black and white (chalk and coal).
 4. Souvenir of the wedding day (rice).
 5. Traveler's guide (a time table).
 6. The fruit of disobedience (an apple).
 7. A marble group (several marbles).
 8. A revealer of men's thoughts (a paper knife).
 9. "That which we neither borrow nor lend, even to our best and dearest friend" (a toothbrush).
 10. A pair of allipers (bits of orange-peel and banana skin).
 11. A mighty weapon (a pen).
 12. A bit of Indian jewelry (a bead bracelet).
 13. The first American (an Indian head).
 14. The most honored American (head of Washington).
 15. A new writer (a new pencil).
 16. Emblem of confidence (sealing wax).
 17. Hawthorne's masterpiece (the letter A printed scarlet).
 18. The way to a girl's heart (flowers or a box of bouillons).

THE WALTZING EGG.
How the Amusing Trick Can Be Performed.

Place a plate on the table so that it is near enough to the edge to be easily taken in hand. Then place the egg in the middle, and with the help of the thumb and index finger of the right hand, placed respectively at either end, give the egg a lively rotary movement. It will soon stand upright on its points and turn. Now seize the plate and, all you have to do to make the egg waltz is to move your hand in a waltzing motion.

The egg should be a hard boiled one and should, while boiling, be kept in a perpendicular position in the saucepan, says Magical Experiments. Tidy it and see the egg spin around the plate.

A Work of Supererogation.
Henry dislikes being bathed and argues with his mother over every square inch of his four-year-old anatomy.

One night when his patience was especially tried by what he considered wholly unnecessary work, he exclaimed:

"Oh, mamma, couldn't you skip my stomach? Nobody ever sees my stomach!"—Judge.

MANY DIE IN WRECK

HORRIBLE COLLISION OCCURS ON NORTHERN PACIFIC.

SMOKING CAR TELESKOPE

Between Thirty and Forty Passengers Killed and Injured—Bodies of the Victims Shockingly Mangled.

Butte, Mont. — Nineteen persons were killed, 11 seriously injured, several fatally, and about 39 more or less hurt in a collision between passenger train No. 16, known as the east-bound Burlington flyer, and a west-bound freight train at 8:10 o'clock Friday morning at a siding known as Young's Point, about 30 miles west of Billings, on the Northern Pacific railroad.

The passenger, running about 50 miles an hour, crashed into the freight just entering on the siding during a blinding snowstorm, the engines of the passenger failing to see the signal flag of the brakeman of the freight train in time to avert the collision.

Smoker Is Telescoped. The express car telescoped with the smoker and a majority of the fatalities and injuries were in this car. The express car was raised over the platform of the smoker, the superstructure sweeping the seats and not a passenger in this car escaped death or in jury. The other passengers escaped with cuts and bruises.

On the train was the Spokane delegation to the National Irrigation congress at Albuquerque. None of these was injured.

Fireman Ora Haddock jumped and was killed, striking on his head. Milo Holloway, a brakeman of the Billings train, was killed. The scenes around the smoker were horrible, heads, bodies, legs and arms being interwoven with broken seats and equipment. In one place seven bodies were so tightly wedged together that they were only separated with difficulty. It was almost impossible to succor the injured without trampling on the dead.

Partial List of the Dead.

A partial list of the dead follows: Col. Houston of Utah, John Cawlin, Billings, Mont.; Lon Anderson, Hardy, Mont.; Lorenz A. Stewart, Boon, Mont.; H. C. Gombel, Minot, Ia.; E. L. Eymock, Denver, Col.; D. H. Barnes, Seattle, Wash.; G. M. Ron slick, Anaconda, Mont.; Ora Haddock, Billings, Mont.; S. Chingdon, Chico Springs, Mont.; Charles E. Johnson, Denver, Col., district passenger agent, Nickel Plate railway, George Haddock, Anaconda, Mont.; John Ryan, Cushing, Okla.; Milo Holloway, Billings, Mont.; Sichenram, address unknown, two unidentified coal miners, en route from Anaconda, Mont., to Kirby, Wyo.

ABE RAYMER IS ACQUITTED.

Verdict of Not Guilty in First Springfield Riot Case.

Springfield, Ill. — The case of ABE RAYMER was given to the jury at 5:40 p. m. Wednesday and court took a recess. At nine o'clock the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Raymer was as white as a sheet when the jury filed into court. As soon as the verdict was announced, he grasped the hand of each juror and made a speech thanking them.

As this is the first of the riot cases, involving a total of 117 indictments returned by the grand jury, it is considered quite significant. It was proved that Raymer was a member of the mob and the court held that any member of the mob was guilty in the eyes of the law, but the jury acted on the lack of evidence to prove that Raymer actually had a hand in the lynching.

WASHINGTON LIFE IS SOLD.

Pittsburg Syndicate Geta Morton's Old Insurance Company.

New York. — The control of the Washington Life Insurance Company Thursday passed from the hands of Levi P. Morton, Thomas F. Ryan and Harry Payne Whitney, to a Pittsburg syndicate headed by William C. Haldwin, president of the Pittsburg Life and Trust Company.

The deal was completed late Thursday afternoon, and Mr. Haldwin was elected president of the Washington Life Insurance Company to succeed John Tatlock. In retiring from the Washington Life former Gov. Morton severed a connection with the company which has continued for almost 50 years, he having been one of the charter members of the company, one of the oldest in the country.

Steamer Erik Hita Iceberg.

St. Johns, N. F. — With her hull damaged by collision with an iceberg, the steamer Erik, which accompanied the Peary expedition to the north, is reported on her way to this port. The damage to the vessel is said to be all above the waterline.

Funeral of Lieut. Selfridge.

Washington. — The funeral of Lieut. Selfridge, who was killed in the fall of the Wright aeroplane at Fort Myer a few days ago, was held at Arlington National cemetery Friday. The Episcopal burial rite was observed at the grave and troops from the fort fired a salute.

Widow of Gen. Bragg Dies.

New Orleans. — Mrs. Eliza Bragg, widow of Maj. Gen. Braxton Bragg, of the Confederate army, died in this city late Friday afternoon.

HIT IN \$30,800 SWINDLE

FIVE ARE INDICTED IN THE PATTEN CASE.

True Bills Prepared—J. M. McFarland Is One of the Accused Men.

Chicago. — Two indictments naming five persons involved in the operations by which Mrs. James A. Patten was induced to pay out \$30,800 for editions de luxe, were prepared Thursday in the office of the state's attorney. The indictments were based on true bills voted by the grand jury, were submitted again to the jurors and the investigating body returned them in court.

J. M. McFarland, who testified as a state's witness before the grand jury in the Patten case, was named in the indictments as a co-defendant. The other four persons against whom the indictments are named are said to have been McFarland's associates in his book deals.

Two separate transactions are taken cognizance of by the indictments. The first of these was the one of December 4, 1907, by which Mrs. Patten was induced to pay out \$8,800. The second transaction is the one of April 30, 1908, by which she was induced to part with \$22,000. In each of the indictments the charge was conspiracy to operate a confidence game.

McFarland appeared before the grand jury and there told the story of his own part in the alleged fleeing of rich people by means of the book scheme. At the same time he exposed the persons who, he says, worked the plot with him, and whom he accuses of having pocketed most of the profits.

Mrs. Patten was also a witness. She told of the large sums of money that she turned over to the alleged ring of book swindlers with whom, at the introduction of McFarland, she did business. She told of the notes she signed and furnished documents in support of her testimony.

Since the discovery that McFarland has turned state's evidence and that his own testimony as a co-conspirator will be used to prosecute former associates, the men caught in the net are reported to have been making overtures of their readiness to return some of the notes and money which they secured.

ARREST BROWN AND PARTNERS.

New York Detectives Nab Members of Failed Brokerage Firm.

New York. — Detectives from police headquarters appeared in the A. O. Brown & Co. case Friday giving it a sensational turn when they arrested five members of the failed stock exchange firm as they emerged from the federal building, where a hearing into the affairs of the firm has been going on for some days before United States Commissioner Gilchrist. A sixth arrest would have been made if sickness had not detained still another member of the firm in a New Jersey hospital, beyond the jurisdiction.

The charge against them was that of grand larceny and it was preferred by a former client of the firm. Miss Helen S. Abernethy of this city, who alleges the loss at their hands of 20 shares of Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway common stock valued at about \$500, and 25 shares of United States Steel preferred stock valued at \$1,184, on or about August 21 last.

BURIED IN RED-HOT BRICKS.

Tragic Fate of Two Men at Kenmare, North Dakota.

Minot, N. D. — Slowly roasting to death under tons of red-hot bricks, in plain view of their comrades, who were unable to assist them, E. W. Drake, Sr., and Clarence Halley met a tragic death at Kenmare Wednesday. The big kila of the Kenmare Brick & Coal Company burst when but ten hours from completion. Drake, who was the manager of the plant, was buried up to his arms in the red-hot pile, and it was not for over 50 minutes that he could be reached by the rescuers. Halley, the 17-year-old son of a prominent farmer, was completely entombed and was not found for an hour. His body was roasted to a crisp.

Bad Band Is Broken Up.

Winnipeg, Man. — The arrest and conviction Friday at Moose Jaw of Joseph Convery, for horse stealing, of Kild Royal and George Birch in Montana and the sentencing of a fourth, named Hofferson, to the North Dakota penitentiary, breaks up a bad band of horse rustlers who have been operating in southern Saskatchewan and adjoining states for some time. They stole hundreds of horses. These were the leaders.

Federation of Labor Convention.

Washington. — The call for the twenty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor has been issued. The convention will assemble in Denver, Monday, November 9.

Denver Coliseum Burns.

Denver, Col. — The Coliseum, on Champa street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, this city, was completely destroyed by fire of unknown origin Thursday. The Coliseum was one of the city's landmarks.

Insane Mother Slays Babe.

Elkhart, Tex. — Mrs. John Dalton, living three miles south of here, became insane and choked her baby to death. There was no one at the house at the time except Mrs. Dalton and the child.

FALL STYLES IN COLLEGE STUDENTS.



There will be wide variety in the styles in college boys this fall, says the current issue of a fashion journal. The prevailing college student style, however, will show coats worn to the knees, with five or six vents, and cuffs to the elbows. Cuffs will also be worn on the trousers, the object being to expose the calf of the leg from the knee down, affording a cunning little peek at the garter. Stripes, wriggles and spots will constitute the modest patterns. Green and pale lavender hats, with trimming in the back and floppy brims, turning up and down, back and sideways, will be popular to cover the collegiate cranium.

TWO TOWNS IN DISTRESS

COUDERAY, WIS., AND RUSH CITY, MINN., MAY BURN UP.

Both Places Ask Help in Fighting the Flames—California Forest Fire Under Control.

Coudera, Wis. — A terrible forest fire is raging on the outskirts of the town. The frantic people are packing their household goods and preparing to move out.

Minneapolis has been asked to send an engine and appeals will be made to other towns. Unless the wind dies down the town will be burned.

St. Paul, Minn. — Rush City, Minn., is reported burning. The St. Paul fire department has been appealed to for aid and Friday night sent an engine company and seven men to the burning city. Rush City is 54 miles north of here on the Northern Pacific railroad.

Eureka, Cal. — The forest fire which has been raging in the northeastern part of Humboldt county is reported to be under control. A rough estimate places the burned area at 20,000 acres. It is impossible to give any exact estimate of the loss, but it is believed that it will exceed \$200,000. Two men are known to have perished in the flames.

Washington. — A telegram was received Thursday from Raymond W. Pullman of the forest service, who is in Minnesota investigating forest fire conditions for the government. He estimates the loss in that state at \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000, with the fires still burning. He reports a heavy rainfall lasting five hours, but says 36 hours of rain are necessary to put out all fires.

MANILA SADLY DISAPPOINTED.

Preparations for Entertaining Fleet All Are Wasted.

Manila. — The effect of Secretary of the Navy McCall's order that in view of the presence of cholera in Manila no shore leave was to be granted or visitors from shore allowed on the battleships when the Atlantic fleet arrived, has been largely discounted by the realization Thursday that it would be impossible to cleanse the city before the arrival of the fleet about October 1. People fully realize the necessity of the situation but they are bitterly disappointed at the outcome.

Thousands of dollars have been spent in preparation for the reception and entertainment of the officers and men. The decorations have been practically completed. A program elaborate and novel which represents four months' work by 250 active committeemen had been arranged.

Drowned at Military Camp.

St. Joseph, Mo. — The first accidental death at Camp Everett Peabody, where 5,000 regulars are encamped, occurred Thursday when Private John H. McCaw of Baltimore, Md., Troop M, Fifth Cavalry, was drowned in Lake Centenary. He drove his horse into the lake, slipped from its back and started to swim. The horse kicked him on the head and he sank.

Bubonic Plague May Enter Country.

Washington. — That the gulf and Atlantic coasts of the United States are in danger of an infection of the bubonic plague was the note of warning sounded Friday by Dr. N. K. Foster of California before the delegates in attendance upon the twenty-third annual meeting of the conference of state and provincial boards of health of North America. He expressed the belief that such an infection already may have taken place. The address of Dr. Foster, who is president of the organization, startled the delegates.

FRENCH NAVAL DISASTER.

Thirteen Men Killed by Explosion of Big Gun.

Toulon, France. — During gunnery drill Tuesday one of the big turret guns on the French armored cruiser Latouche Treville exploded with terrific violence, completely wrecking the after turret and killing outright the entire gun crew of 13 men. A number of men were seriously injured, some of them probably fatally.

The accident was similar to that aboard the gunnery schooner Couronne off Les Salins d'Hyeres, August 12 last, when by the bursting of the breech of one of the guns six men were killed and 18 injured.

The drill Tuesday had been proceeding for a considerable time when, without warning, the whole turret seemed to blow out. Disembodied bodies were thrown in all directions and several of them were hurled into the sea through the great breach caused by the explosion.

The spectacle was horrible, the dead and wounded, together with shattered arms and legs, littering the decks. A call to quarters was sounded and as speedily as possible the wounded were carried for. The gun that exploded was 7.6 inches bore, of which the cruiser carried two. Happening so soon after the accident on the Couronne, the explosion has caused a sensation in naval circles and doubtless will lead to a most rigid investigation. The Latouche Treville carries a complement of 370 men.

YANKEE IS AGROUND.

Cruiser Caught on Spindle Rock Near Buzzards Bay.

Newport, R. I. — The United States cruiser Yankee struck on Spindle Rock, near the western entrance to Buzzards bay, during a fog Wednesday, breaching several holes in her hull on the port side. She was still hard and fast Wednesday night.

Several tugs attempted to release the cruiser in the afternoon, but without success, and additional help was sent for. The naval collier Lebanon, a wrecking outfit and two tugs, have been started from the New York navy yard to the Yankee's assistance, and the naval collier Nero, which is on her way to Boston, will also be asked to come to the aid of the Yankee.

The fog was still very thick in Buzzards bay at night, but the sea was smooth and the Yankee was apparently in no immediate danger.

Frank Robinson Is Dead.

Cleveland, O. — Frank De Haas Robinson, owner of the St. Louis National League baseball team, street car producer and capitalist, died suddenly at his home Friday night.

Mr. Robinson was born in Pittsburg but went to Dubuque, Ia., at an early age. A widow and daughter survive him.

Vanderbilt Divorce Made Absolute.

New York. — Justice Gerard in the supreme court Thursday signed the final decree of absolute divorce in favor of Elsie French Vanderbilt from Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt on the recommendation of Referee David McClure. The interlocutory decree was granted on May 26.

Well-Known Banker Dead.

Philadelphia. — The death of James W. Paul, banker and financier of the firm of Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, and Morgan, Harjes Company of Paris, was reported here Friday night from Hot Springs, Va. Mr. Paul, it was stated, died of apoplexy.

Shah Orders New Elections.

Toheran. — The shah Friday issued a manifesto ordering new elections and calling for the convening of the assembly and senate November 14.

Kentucky Gleanings.

Most Important News Gathered From All Parts of the State.

LICENSE FOR BUT ONE SALOON.

Court of Appeals Upholds Lower Tribunal in Campbell County Case.

Frankfort, Ky. — Judge Hohson wrote an opinion of the court of appeals in a case of George R. Huber against the commonwealth, appealed from the Campbell circuit court. The judgment of the lower court is affirmed, holding that two saloons in different buildings can not be conducted on one license.

Huber had secured license to conduct a saloon in Newport in the house in which he lived, and he rented a building across from his place of business and residence and used it for a bar and pool room. He was indicted for conducting a saloon without license and fined. The indictment was brought under Section 4198, and the court of appeals upholds the fine.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS

Are Favored by the Kentucky Presidential Postmasters' Association.

Lexington, Ky. — The convention of Kentucky Presidential Postmasters' association closed with the election of the following officers: President, F. M. Fisher, Paducah; first vice president, A. M. Hughes, Louisville; second vice president, L. F. Petty, Shelbyville; secretary, George L. Barnes, Frankfort; treasurer, George Hutchinson, Lawrenceburg. The convention recommended the enactment of proposed laws providing for the establishment of postal savings banks and rural parcel post delivery.

Action Dismissed.

Louisville, Ky. — Because of lack of proof, action against the Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis railroad for alleged violation of the 28-hour stock law was dismissed in federal court. United States District Attorney George Du Relle, who made the motion to dismiss, declared that the charges had been brought under a misapprehension.

City Council Indicted.

Frankfort, Ky. — The city council was indicted for permitting water to stagnate in the gutters of the streets. The condition of the feeble-minded institute under the management of the new bipartisan board of control, and the new superintendent, were harshly criticized. The place is so filthy, the grand jury says, that the children's health is in danger.

Parcel Law Rapped.

Louisville, Ky. — A rap was taken here by the executive committee of the Southern Supply and Machinery Dealers' association at the parcels post law. The committee was of opinion that it was inimical to their interests. At a meeting of the committee in New Orleans this fall the place for the 1909 convention will be determined. Louisville is favored.

Political Battle Being Waged.

Big Creek, Ky. — A warm political battle is being waged in the 27th judicial district for circuit judge. Faulkner, the present judge, and Lewis, commonwealth's attorney, are the candidates. The primary is set for December 5, and it is generally conceded that Faulkner will be defeated.

Lexington Gets Next Meeting.

Hopkinsville, Ky. — The 68th annual convention of the Kentucky Christian Missionary association adjourned after a four days' session, which for many reasons is the most notable in the history of the organization. The next meeting will be held in Lexington.

No Water at Lakeland.

Frankfort, Ky. — The drought has become so severe at the Lakeland asylum for the insane that inmates have been put on an allowance. The reservoir is so low that the management of the institution fears it will go dry. An artesian well has been begun.

Six Mountaineers Arrested.

Covington, Ky. — Deputy United States Marshal A. B. Patrick established a record when he arrested six mountaineers single-handed. The arrests were made at West Liberty, Morgan county, Ky., on charges of selling liquor illegally.

Mismanagement Charged.

Mt. Sterling, Ky. — The affairs of the Eastern Kentucky Telephone Co., with headquarters in this city, were placed in the hands of Special Receiver Henry Watson, of Mt. Sterling, by Circuit Judge Young. Mismanagement is charged.

Big Crop Destroyed.

Mayfield, Ky. — The big tobacco barn of Joe Boaz, south of this town, was burned with 3,000 sticks of tobacco. There was no insurance. The blaze started while the crop was being fired.

Capt. King To Direct Tournament.

Louisville, Ky. — Capt. E. L. King U. S. A., will take charge of the plans for the first regiment military tournament next week. He will perfect the local regiment so that it will be in fine trim for the maneuvers.

Decide on Mahogany Furniture.

Frankfort, Ky. — Mahogany desks for the legislative hall, and the same kind of furnishings for the court of appeals room, in the new capitol, were decided upon at a meeting of the capitol commission.

BLACK DOLLS

Will Be Manufactured For the Colored Children.

Lexington, Ky. — At a meeting of the Colored National Baptist association, composed of negro leaders from all parts of the world, in session here, the following resolutions were passed:

"Whereas, Our publishing board, at Nashville, Tenn., under the management of Dr. R. H. Lloyd, is prepared to supply a long-felt need in a factory for negro dolls, and

"Whereas, Our people for nearly half a century, because of the uncomely and deformed features of negro dolls, have spent thousands of dollars on white dolls, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we do here and now give our indorsement and hearty approval of the negro doll factory, and not only urge the patronage of the people of our churches as Baptists, but of the race at large throughout the United States.

LIQUOR LAW VALID.

Act Prohibiting Shipping Whisky Into Dry Territory Upheld.

Frankfort, Ky. — The court of appeals sustained the state law prohibiting express companies from transporting liquor from a local option or dry county to another.

The court sustained a fine against the Adams Express Co. of \$75, which was convicted of transporting whisky from Mercer to Washington county. The decision was written by Chief Justice O'Rear, and is one of the most vigorous ever delivered by this state's highest tribunal.

End of Drought in Sight.

Lexington, Ky. — Barring a drizzle on August 21, there has been no rainfall in Lexington since August 13. G. Harold Noyes, forecaster at the local weather bureau, says there will be rain in a few days and that this will end the longest drought in the records of the weather bureau. In addition to the absence of rain the past 33 days, the temperature has been abnormally high and the country for miles around Lexington is literally burned up.

Col. Haldeman Ill.

Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind. — Col. W. H. Haldeman, of the First Kentucky regiment, now in camp here, left for Martinsville to enter a sanitarium on account of an acute attack of sciatica. Lieut. Col. James P. Gregory, of the same regiment, sustained an injury to his shoulder by a fall from a horse. The regiment is commanded by Senior Major Lindsay.

Hazers Didn't Get Him.

Lexington, Ky. — The hunt for W. E. Smith, the missing State university student, continues, with no clew to his whereabouts. Believing that Smith might have been secreted by fellow students, Prof. James G. White asked that if such be the case the period of duress cease. The students say they have not been hazing young Smith.

Indicted For Murder.

Louisa, Ky. — Indictments having been returned by the Lawrence county grand jury against Sprouse and Kelly, for first degree murder, in the burning of the Cooper home and three persons, the men were taken back to Louisa, from Centlettsburg and Mt. Sterling jails, respectively, for trial.

Policeman Accidentally Shot.

Stanford, Ky. — At the performance of a Wild West show Bruce Arnold, of Garrard county, was placed under arrest by Chief of Police Carter for being drunk. Arnold resisted arrest, and while trying to subdue him the chief's pistol was discharged, the ball penetrating Special Policeman J. T. Embury's left side.

Mutilated Herself.

Louisville, Ky. — "The Lord made me do it," said Mrs. Susie Tabler, 45, when physicians forced open the bathroom of her home and found that she had tried to kill herself. She mutilated herself in a horrible manner, but may recover. She is the widow of Gen. Tabler, of Harrodsburg, Ky.

Bowling Green Man Tipped.

Frankfort, Ky. — Dr. A. T. McCormack, of Bowling Green, Ia., being located by members of the medical fraternity to take the place of Dr. Milton Board on the board of control when Board's term expires January 1. The appointment will be made by Gov. Willson.

Residents Buy Water.

Newport, Ky. — The residents in South Bellevue are experiencing a water famine and are compelled to pay for their water at the rate of 25 cents a barrel. Men have taken advantage of the scarcity of water and have been peddling to residents on the hill.

New Light Company.

Louisville, Ky. — Under the leadership of Charles Albus, a local druggist, the East End Electric Lighting Co. was formed here. It will supply light and power to the eastern portion of the city.

Suits For Back Taxes.

Frankfort, Ky. — Arguments in the suits against the Southern railroad for back taxes amounting to nearly \$250,000, on \$50,000,000 back assessment, were made before Judge R. L. Stout and the case adjourned.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY.

ANNOUNCEMENT — FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce J. W. Mullins of Egypt, Ky., a candidate for County Judge of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce S. S. Wolfe of Mauden, Ky., a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

MILFORD.

Mildred, Sept. 23.—Fodder saving is all the go here.—James H. Moore gave a free moving picture show Sunday night. It was enjoyed by about 700 people. Mr. Moore will go to Manchester Friday to exhibit his new show.—Mr. and Mrs. Green Jones went to East Bernstadt Sunday to see their sick daughter Mrs. Alice Newman.—J. G. Morris went to East Bernstadt Thursday on business.—Messrs. J. J. and Preston Dunigan went to Lee County Monday on business.—Harvey Moore went chinchquin hunting Sunday and reports very good success.—James Hamilton of McKee, was here Sunday.—W. F. Jones attended church at Pleasant Point Sunday.—Miss Lula Harris of Madison County who has been visiting Miss Emma Jones returned home Sunday.—The Circuit Judge race seems to be one sided in this part of the country in favor of Mr. Lewis.

OLIN.

Olin, Sept. 23.—Willie and Charlie Medlock are hauling ties for R. W. Strong.—Foddering is all the go now.—The corn crop is very good in this part.—There will be a big meeting at Blooming Grove the first Saturday in October by the Revs. Pearl Hucker, Abel Galtard and others.—J. F. Hayes has sold his saw and grist mill to his brother Tom.—Miss Martha Morris of Mildred visited her brother, Tom here last week.—C. N. Stewart is hauling lumber to build a new dwelling.—Stock is lower in price than it has been for several years.—School at this place is progressing nicely with Roy E. Rader as teacher.—Frank Moore is wearing a smile that time will not wear off. It is a boy weighing 114 lbs.—James Stidham is building a new barn.—George Browning cut his foot very badly a few days ago while making ties.

MIDDLEFORK.

Middlefork, Sept. 23.—Mrs. Letha Tussey of this place is visiting friends at Evergreen.—Mrs. Edna Tussey and Mrs. Wren Angel are well pleased with their new sewing machines.—Miss Lovina Wilson visited Olin Thursday night. They had a beau stringing.—Robert Tussey is building a fine dwelling home.—Mrs. Edna Tussey has ordered thirty-six flags for her school. She is planning to have a march and picnic the first Saturday in October.—Scott Tussey visited his sister, Mrs. Jennie Martin of Evergreen Saturday night.—Mr. Cap Wilson has gone to Brodhead this week to get him a place.—Rebecca Wilson visited her sister Mrs. Janie Baker Friday night.—Messrs. Harry Tussey and Jake Angel are very ill.—Flora Settle visited her cousin Sarah Faubus Saturday night.—Mr. Joe Tussey has bought two fine hounds of Mr. Morgan Himes.—Miss Janie Angel while at the Cliff getting a bucket of water was attacked by a large wild cat but got away safely.

ALCON.

Alcon, Sept. 28.—Dr. L. W. Harrison, who has had typhoid fever for some time is improving.—A. H. Williams, who has been postmaster at this place over 22 years has resigned and recommended the appointment of Wm. P. Terry, as his successor.—Mrs. H. C. Hughes who has been an invalid for several years, is very low.—Mr. W. B. Perry is now in charge of the business formerly conducted by A. H. Williams, who is planning to spend the winter in Florida, with his family.—Mr. A. B. Rose purchased from Joseph Hise a young horse.—Messrs. W. L. Harrison and C. C. Blanton of Berea with their wives paid a hurried visit last week to friends and relatives in this vicinity.

SAND GAP.

Sand Gap, Sept. 27.—People are very busy saving fodder and making sorghum.—School at this place is progressing nicely.—D. E. Johnson has moved into his new residence at Sand Gap.—We have now three stores in sight of each other.—C. S. Durham is doing carpentry work for his father.—Matilda Durham is on the

sick list.—Maggie and Mollie Durham and Sadie Gubbard attended the Teacher's Association at Birch Lick Saturday and report it was a great success.—Albert Isaacs has been painting for J. R. Durham.—Mrs. Henry Jones of Berea is visiting her parents at this place.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

ROCKFORD.

Rockford, Sept. 24.—Corn cutting is the occupation of the people now.—Meetings at Scaffold Cane closed last Monday night with seven additions.—H. E. Bullen is all smiles over the arrival of a fine boy on the 13th.—Corn here is very good.—Pal Owen is moving to James Lambert's farm near Boone.—Hubert, the little two year old son of I. L. Martin is very sick and not expected to live.

DISPUTANTA.

Disputanta, Sept. 28.—Rev. C. S. Wilson filled his regular appointment at Macedonia Saturday and Sunday.—Sunday school at Clear Creek is progressing nicely with about forty pupils and with W. A. Rowlett as superintendent.—Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Abney are happy over the arrival of a fine baby girl.—Mr. and Mrs. Moses Anglin of Big Hill visited relatives and friends of this place Saturday and Sunday.—Born to the wife of Mr. Walker Croucher twin girls.—Mrs. E. J. Rowlett who has been sick so long is no better.—Misses Myrtle and Julia Rowlett visited her cousin Miss Lula Waddle of Madison County Saturday night and Sunday.—Mr. L. R. Rowlett made a business trip to Berea Friday.—Miss Estella Swinford is visiting her grandparents, Rev. and Mrs. L. R. Rowlett.

BOONE.

Boone, Sept. 26.—Mr. W. M. Smith of Clover Bottom was here on business on Monday.—Miss Hattie Poynter attended the Institute at Brodhead last week.—Prayer meeting at Fairview church every Wednesday night.—The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Doyle died near Snyder Switch Sunday last at the home of Mrs. Doyle's sister, Mrs. Martha Lambert.—Mr. James Lambert made a business trip to Berea Thursday.—Mrs. Lizzie Younce is planning to join her husband Mr. James Younce at Corbin soon. Mrs. Younce has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Mary Wren for some time.—Miss Susie Smith of Berea was in this vicinity one day this week.—Mr. Geo. Wren made a business trip to Scaffold Cane last week.—Harry Woodall of Berea was here on business this week.—Mr. Sam McClure was elected Sabbath school superintendent last Sunday at Fairview.—Several of the people of this vicinity are attending meeting at Macedonia church.—Mrs. Mattie Coyle made a business trip to Berea one day last week.—Miss Nora Wren visited her sister, Mrs. Daisy Lambert on Friday last.

CLIMAX.

Climax, Sept. 27.—Saturday and Sunday last were regular church days at the N. H. H. church. Services were conducted by the Revs. Smith and Chasteen.—J. Rector and J. A. Sexton have bought a boundary of cross tie timber, enough to make 1000 cross ties. He will work it this fall.—Mr. Hardin Moore has taken charge of the post office at Climax.—Mr. W. M. Forsyth visited with John Wilson at Berea last Sunday.—D. G. Rector made a business trip to Valley View, Ky., returning Saturday.—Mr. Jim Rector and J. A. Sexton is full brother partner in the Odd Fellow Lodge at Goochland.—There is preaching at Climax chapel today at 11 o'clock. Services conducted by the Rev. B. Chasteen.—Mr. Charley Forsyth will marry October 9th and D. G. Rector on the 20th.—Charley Gadd has returned from Hamilton, Ohio, and bought the Hays Smith farm in the Gadd Hollow.

ESTILL COUNTY.

FOX.

Fox, Sept. 28.—Mrs. Laura Hall who has been very low with typhoid fever is improving rapidly.—Dillard Hall of Irvine, Ky., was visiting friends and relatives here last week.—The Rev. Wm. Hall returned Saturday from a visit to Winchester.—Services conducted by the Rev. Mr. Johnson were held at Corinth near Iron Mound.—Next Saturday and Sunday are regular meeting days at Bethel. Rev. Jas. Howard of Valley View is the preacher.—Miss Mary Alexander is making her home with Mrs. Anne Click.—Doyd, the little son of F. C. Click is on the sick list now.—G. W. Powell is very busy electroneering among the boys now.—F. C. Click is doing quite a lot of fencing this fall.

—Miss Leoda Alexander was the guest of Mrs. Frank Pickett Saturday night.—Mrs. Susie Powell visited Mrs. Anne Click last Tuesday.—Misses Della and Bessie Curtis, Harriet Stoue, Ethel Rose and Mr. Ernest Rose attended preaching at Sand Hill Sunday.—Mrs. Alice Alexander visited Mrs. Patsy Alexander last Wednesday.—Robbers held up a white man and a negro at Brick Spring near Mt. Sterling, on the Levy Pike recently. They got about three or four dollars from the white man and a watch from the negro, but gave the watch back to the negro because it was one that his mother had given him.—Mrs. Sally Moherly, Mrs. Syntha and Miss Almeta Conleton were the guests of Mrs. Rebecca Horn Saturday.—Algin Horn has gone to Irvine today.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hawkins of Iron Mound visited H. H. Hawkins and family Sunday.

LOCUST BRANCH.

Locust Branch, Sept. 28.—Dr. Land attended the Medical Association held at Winchester last week.—Sherman Land of Cow Creek was visiting here a few days last week.—Mr. Crate Cates and Cynthia Hekuell who have been visiting at this place for a few weeks returned to Illinois last week.—Mr. S. R. Baker and wife of Big Hill visited relatives at this place Sunday night and Monday.—One of the most successful meetings ever held at Beaver Pond church is being conducted by the Rev. C. A. VanWinkle of Berea. There have been several additions to the church.

WAGERSVILLE.

Wagersville, Sept. 28.—Mr. Gentry Park who was stricken with paralysis last week is improving.—Luther Park of Jacksonville, Florida, was called home last week on account of the illness of his father.—Dr. E. E. and Miss Lena Edwards visited the Doctor's parents at College Hill Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Wagers were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Wagers on Red Lick Sunday.—Mr. Albert Tevis of Moherly was among friends here Sunday.—Mr. West French is teaching a singing school at Wagersville.—Misses Mary and Kate Wagers were the guests of Mrs. Mildred Scribner in Irvine one day last week.—Mr. Joseph Wagers and son, Hume were at this place on business last week.—The Rev. Mr. McGuire of Berea preached at Wagersville several nights last week.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

VINCENT.

Vincent, Sept. 25.—Sorghum making is in full blast.—Miss Unis Jones of Heidelberg is the guest of Miss Nettie Hotner.—Miss Ethel Flanery of Heattville is the guest of her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Treadway.—Mr. W. M. Anderson of Conkling was the guest of Mr. Patrick Mayne Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. John Newman were the guests of W. H. Venable Sunday.—Rolo Venable visited James Hurns of Delvanta Sunday.—Mr. Hardin Peters and son Emory passed thru Vincent Thursday enroute to Ida May on business.—Mr. J. C. Botner was in Heidelberg Wednesday on business.—The corn crop thruout Owsley County is shorter than has been known for years.—The schools of Owsley County are more prosperous and have a better attendance than for some time past.

ISLAND CITY.

Island City, Sept. 25.—Riley and Nathan Birch have joined the United States army and are now at Columbia barracks.—Married at the bride's home, Miss Roda Anderson to Joseph Peters.—Most everybody is busy making sorghum this week.—The Teacher's Association will meet at Walnut Grove, Sept. 26th. Everybody invited. Dinner on the grounds.—Rev. Haverly Johnson filled his regular appointment at Oak Grove Saturday night.—The infant of John W. Smith died Sept. 19th. Its remains were laid to rest in the Morris grave yard. The service was conducted by the Modern Woodmen of America.—Several pupils are planning to attend Berea College as soon as free school closes, to wit: Fred Peters, Eva Chadwell, Martha Chadwell, Clayton Gentry, Ferrah Gentry and others.—Dr. Mehaffey of Sturgeon has declared himself a candidate for County Judge along the line with Judge John F. Brewer, Isaac Price, Silas Fields and others.—James B. Hall of Lexington is at his stave mill this week.—H. W. Briggs and J. C. Gentry left yesterday for Barboursville.—J. C. Gentry has just finished enlarging his store house.—T. L. St. John has sold his entire crop and household furniture and has gone to Lee County, Virginia.—G. J. Gentry has purchased a fine possum dog and is ready for hunting.

CLAY COUNTY.

SEXTONS CREEK.

Sextons Creek, Sept. 25.—Tom Peters of Dora, Ky., died last Tuesday. His remains were laid to rest in the old burying ground at Nat Hunter's.—This neighborhood is having a

series of fodder pullings this week.—The Rev. Mr. Johnson preached at the Clark school house Sunday evening to quite a large crowd.—H. C. Faulkner addressed the citizens of Sextons Creek last Friday evening in the interest of his nomination for Circuit Judge of this district.—John W. Smith's little child died Saturday with sore throat.—George Fields and wife of Knox County have been visiting friends and relatives here for the past week.—Wm. Lewis Commonwealth's Attorney for this Judicial district spoke to the citizens of this place in the interest of his nomination for Circuit Judge.—Bill Saylor and wife of Blount, Owsley County paid W. N. Burch a visit Saturday and Sunday.

LAUREL COUNTY.

BONHAM.

Bonham, Sept. 25.—We are having good weather at present.—Miss Cynthia Reed has returned from Jackson and Clay Counties where she has been visiting for a few days.—Mr. William Johnson who has been sick so long is improving.—Frank Hicks, who got his leg cut with a mowing machine is out again.—Miss Pearl Reed was the guest of Mr. E. Denham Tuesday.—Mr. E. Denham is planning to go to Jackson County Monday on business.

PERRY COUNTY.

HAZARD.

Hazard, Sept. 25.—Horn to Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Brashear, a boy. To Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Cornett, a girl. To Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Wheeler, a boy. Plenty of smiles in this vicinity.—M. C. Everale, G. B. Henson and E. D. Grigsby are at Mt. Sterling this week with a drove of sheep and cattle.—J. P. Combs, logman of Jeff, Ky., passed thru here Wednesday enroute to Lot's Creek to brand logs.—The daughter of Rev. A. S. Petrey an son of Lee Daniel are recovering from an attack of typhoid fever.—H. C. Ingram, Sunday school man announce that his contract with the American Sunday school Union having expired he will quit Sunday school work.—W. C. Everale, Ira Fields and Robert Blair, candidates for Commonwealth's Attorney of the 3rd Judicial district spoke here yesterday.—Our first County fair was held at Buckhorn last Saturday. Quite a large crowd was in attendance and the fair was pronounced a success by all.—There will be Teacher's Association meeting at Grapevine tomorrow. Many persons have already gone from here and many more are going.—The A. J. Olinger Brick Co. has completed the burning of a large kiln of brick.—Jim Cornett left Tuesday for Dixie, O'da, where he has a job teaching school.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

(Continued from first page)

certain Republican leaders had intercourse with the big trusts which certainly looks suspicious. Finally, the last Republican Congress entirely failed to produce any of the needed laws which were before it, and fought the wise recommendations of Roosevelt, while the party is using as its main strength in the campaign. Altogether, it can fairly be charged against the party that while a part of it is in favor of the Roosevelt reforms and is backing Taft honestly, the other part, including some strong leaders, hopes that Taft when elected will be able to do nothing, and that the game of graft will go on. But this is the bottom of the hill, and the campaign may be expected to go the other way from now on. Bryan always runs best at first, and his arguments sound good till one has time to think them over and see how little they really mean. The sober second thought of the people will begin to get to work, and the Democratic gains will fall off.

The first answer that will be heard will probably be to the charge that the Republican leaders are in the employ of the trusts. They are, some of them. Foraker is—and has been driven out of the Republican campaign. Democrats claim this means that Taft is going to lose Ohio, but Foraker's strength there is now very small, and the colored vote is back where it belongs. But how about the Democrats? It was Hearst who made the charge against Foraker, and at the same time he made similar charges against Gov. Haskell, one of Bryan's campaign managers. The President's reply to Bryan's telegram about Haskell brought, as was to be expected convincing proof, and Bryan had no recourse but to drop him. This was a hard blow to Mr. Bryan, first, because Haskell is Bryan's intimate friend and adviser, while Foraker has been Taft's enemy, and only partly reconciled; second, because Bryan has stood by Haskell after the exposure while Foraker was instantly dropped; and third, because it has been made plain that, but for the President's action, a man closely but securely identified with the worst trust in the

THE MODERN NEWSPAPER.

There will begin in The Citizen next week a series of articles dealing with the modern newspaper and its value to the community and to individual readers.

The newspaper as we find it today is one of the most important of the safeguards of the nation's liberty, and one of the greatest agents for the up-building of the community. As is always the case with a good thing, there are many base imitations—papers which instead of serving the community serve some political boss or business thief—wolves in sheep's clothing which mislead the people with false news and false argument, and which serve to tear down rather than to build up. Often these papers are so cleverly disguised that their readers fail to recognize the danger, and are misled.

The object of this series of articles is not to get subscribers for The Citizen, tho we are always glad to get all we can, but to lay before our readers the principles which should govern them in the choice of the newspapers they take, to help them to avoid such dangerous papers, and, above all to show them how important it is for them to take at least one paper. We feel that The Citizen is the best paper possible for a large number of people, and should be glad to convince each reader that he is one of those who needs it. But first of all we wish to convince each that he should take a paper any way, and then we wish to show him what his needs are. We shall leave it to each one whether or not The Citizen meets those needs best.

So watch for the articles, beginning next week. Each one will be complete in itself and each one will be worth reading.

THE FAULKNER-LEWIS RACE.

(Continued from first page)

There is one other argument of Mr. Lewis's: That Mr. Faulkner has not a pleasant manner—that he is stern and severe, that he does not often smile, and studies or works in his room at night instead of sitting around with the boys, and that he lectures convicts instead of sympathizing with them. These things we will admit. Do they make him a bad judge?

And where does this leave us? It is just this—that Mr. Lewis does not like Mr. Faulkner, nor Mr. Faulkner's methods, tho he admits that they have accomplished good, and he wants Mr. Faulkner's place. Does this entitle him to it? We think not.

Having failed to prove Judge Faulkner unworthy, we must now turn to see what Mr. Lewis is. If he is as good a man as Mr. Faulkner, still he is entitled to the place, by the terms of this argument. But is he? He is younger, he has less experience as a lawyer, and no experience as a judge, he is less well read and educated, and at the time the two men withdrew from general practice to take up the scales, he was far from having Judge Faulkner's reputation. Also, as will be shown in another article, he is, for this race, the candidate of the lawless element in the district, and they will feel that his victory gives them license to break the law. This may not be his fault, but he admits that it is so.

With all these things, we cannot see how any one can consider Mr. Lewis entitled to take Mr. Faulkner's place away from him. His argument really admits Faulkner's great ability and the great good he has done, and he has not shown one single reason why Mr. Faulkner should step down, or why he, Mr. Lewis, should or could do better in the place.

Mr. Lewis is a good man, he would make a pretty good judge, but he would not be as good as Mr. Faulkner, and his election would, at this time, expose the district to all forms of lawlessness. The Citizens hope to have soon a chance to support him for some other office, or to be able to support him for this place for the next following term, but for this election it cannot escape the conviction that the interests of the people, and of honesty, and of justice, would suffer if he should be chosen over Mr. Faulkner.

Other sides of the question will be discussed in articles to follow.

world would have remained in a powerful place in the Democratic party—a case where the Republicans have reformed the Democrats. Similar charges against Sen. Bailey of Texas have never been answered, and Bailey is still under a cloud. Gaffey, a well known Standard Oil man, is still in high honor in the Democratic party—and so on. And last of all—Hearst is charging that the Standard Oil is now supporting Bryan, and says he will prove it before the end of the campaign. Moreover, he says Bryan was mighty glad to get the Standard Oil support and that he can prove that, too. Mr. Hearst's word is not very good, and he has been suspected of selfish motives in this campaign, but he has never yet been caught in a lie, and there are hundreds of thousands of voters who will believe what he says. Any way, his word is as good on one side as on the other.

The second question that will be taken up, and it is already beginning to show weight, is that of the attitude of labor. It is impossible for a fair man to deny that labor has often been unjustly treated by the courts in injunctions. The easiest way to stop this, some labor leaders argued, would be to stop the use of injunctions, and the Democrat party put in a plank favoring this. But it can easily be shown that this method of cure is worse than the disease—that there is no such short cut to justice, and that the law asked for would only bring on injustice of another kind without helping the laborers. Labor is already beginning to see this and drop away from Bryan.

The trust question is the real one of the campaign, and there the attitude of the two parties is entirely different. The Republicans do not wish to damage the trusts more than is necessary—they want to prevent them from hurting other people, and let them go on doing their work. Bryan wants to break them up—to destroy the undoubted good they do along with the harm. Mr. Bryan's position is about the same it was on the free silver question, and the answer of the people can be expected to be about the same. As to Taft's chances of carrying out the pledges in the platform, there is no doubt about the wide split in the Republican ranks. There is a large element in favor of allowing things to go along in the same old way, with all the old evils, and they

are ready to make a fight. Only, they have been beaten before, and they will be again. This party is a whole, and the majority inside the party decide what it shall do. The majority is with Roosevelt and Taft, and will control the action in the next Congress.

On the other hand, it is clear that Bryan can do nothing. He is trying to make people believe that he will do certain things if he is elected—while he knows that the Senate will be Republican for the next four years and that he cannot carry out a single piece of the legislation he is advocating. He is even going further than that. He declares that Mr. Taft is all right, but he can do nothing, because of the opposition to him in the Republican party. As this becomes clear to the people he will again lose votes.

Another thing that is hurting Bryan, is the question which is rising in people's minds, about his cabinet. It is well known that the ablest Democrats are not in sympathy with his views, and people are asking whom he could appoint to manage the great departments of the government who would be able to do the work well. That question has not been answered either.

Lastly, while free silver is not an issue now, it has been pretty well proved to be a mistake, and Bryan, in a letter which became public this week says that he is still in favor of free silver. If the conditions of 1896 are repeated. It is bad enough to make a mistake, but worse to stick to it.

Altogether, while it is never safe to make a political forecast, especially from one corner of the world, The Citizen cannot see that the Republican ticket is in danger. Congress is—there is likely to be a storm of wrath against that body which will put it in control of the Democrats, but the national ticket seems pretty safe. Bryan will get weaker from now on and Taft stronger, and the latter is pretty sure to have a big popular and electoral majority. Without making wild and unfounded claims for "doubtful" states that are admitted by impartial observers to be safely Republican, the Democrats can figure no forecast of victory, anyway.

Mamma—Maggie, I told you not to eat your candy till after dinner. Maggie—I'm not eating it, mamma. I'm only sucking the juice.